The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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INDIAN NEWS.

Sioux Account of the Slaughter of Gen. Custer's Command.

Reno and Custer Attacked at Opposite Ends of the Camp.

The Latter Force Disposed of in About an Hour,

While the Fight with Reno's Troops Lasted Three Days.

A Small Number of Custer's Men Break Through the Indian Line,

But Are Pursued and Slain Before They Had Gone Five Miles.

The Savages Believed to Be Returning to the Agencies for Reinforcements.

They Boast of Their Captures of Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions.

Advices from Gen. Crook's Command on Goose Creek.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

SIOUX ACCOUNT OF THE SLAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. S. Poland, Captain of the Sixth Infantry, commanding the military station at Standing Rock Agency, under date 24th July, reports to adjutant Gen. Buggles as follows.

Sir, I respectfully report the following as having been derived from seven Sioux Indians just returned from the hostile camp, July 21st, some of whom were engaged in the battle of June 25, with the Seventh Cavalry. Their account is as follows: The hostiles were celebrating their greatest of religious festivals, the Sun Dance, when runners brought news of the approach of cavalry. The dance was suspended, and a general rush followed, mistaken by Custer perhaps for retreat for the horses, equipments, and arms. Major Reno first attacked the village at the south end and across the Little Big Horn. Their narrative of

RENO'S OPERATIONS

coincides with the published account: How he was quickly confronted and surrounded; how he dismounted, rallied in the timber, remounted, and cut his way back over the ford and up the bluffs with considerable loss, and the continuation of the fight for some little time, when runners arrived from the north end of the village or camp with the news that the cavalry had attacked the north end, some 3 or 4 miles distant. The Indians about Reno had not before this the slightest intimation of fighting at any other point. A force large enough to prevent Reno from assuming the offensive was left, and the surplus available force followed to the other end of the camp, where, finding the Indians successfully

DRIVING CUSTER BEFORE THEM,

instead of uniting with them, they separated into two parties and moved around the flanks of his cavalry. They report that Custer crossed the river, but only succeeded in reaching the edge of the Indian camp. After he was driven to the bluffs, the fight lasted perhaps an hour. The Indians have no hours of the day, and the time can only be given approximately. They report that a small number of cavalry broke through the line of Indians in their rear, and escaped, but were overtaken within a distance of 5 or 6 miles, and all killed. I infer from this that this body of retreating cavalry was probably led by the missing officers, and that they tried to escape only after Custer fell. The last man that was killed was killed by two sons of a Santee Indian, Red Top, who was a leader in the Minnesota massacres of '62 and '63.

After the battle the squaws entered the field to plunder and mutilate the dead. General rejoicing was indulged in and a distribution of arms and ammunition hurriedly made. Then this attack on Reno was vigorously renewed. Up to the attack the Indians had lost comparatively few men, but now they say their

MOST SERIOUS LOSS TOOK PLACE.

They give no idea of numbers, but say there were a great many. Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. He remained in the Council tent directing operations. Crazy Horse, with a large band, and Black Moon, were the principal leaders on the 25th of June. Kill Eagle, Chief of the Blackfeet, was at the head of some twenty lodges of this Agency. He was prominently engaged in the battle of June 25, and afterwards upbraided Sitting Bull for not taking an active personal part in the engagement.

Kill Eagle has sent me word that he was forced into the fight; that he desires to return to the Agency; and that he will return to the Agency if he is killed for it. He is reported to be actually on the way back to go to his Father and Agent and

MAKE CONFESSION AND RECEIVE ABSOLUTION

for his defiant crime against the hand that had gratuitously fed him for three years. He is truly a shrewd Chief, who must have discovered that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

The Indians were not all engaged at any one time. Heavy reserves were held to repair losses and renew attacks successively. The fight continued until the third day, when runners, kept purposely on the lookout, hurried into camp and reported a great body of troops (Gen. Terry's command) advancing up the river. The lodges having been previously prepared for a move, a retreat in a southerly direction followed, towards and along Rosebud Mountain. They marched about 50 miles, went into camp, and held a consultation, when it was determined to send into all the Agencies reports of their success, and to call upon them to

COME OUT AND SHARE THE GLORIES

that there were expected to be in the future.

We may expect an influx of overbearing and impudent Indians, to urge by, force perhaps, an accession to Sitting Bull's demands. There is a general gathering in the hostile camp from each of the Agencies on the Missouri River, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, as also the Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

They report for the especial benefit of their relatives here that in the three fights they had with the whites they have

CAPTURED OVER 400 STAND OF ARMS,

carbines and rifles, revolvers not counted; ammunition without end, and some sugar, coffee, bacon, and hard bread. They claim to have captured from the whites this summer over 900 horses and mules. I suppose this includes operations against soldiers, Crow Indians, and Black Hills miners.

The general outline of this Indian report concurs with the published reports. The first attack of Reno's began well on in the day, say the Indians. They report about 300 whites killed, but do not say how many Indians were killed.

A report from another source says the Indians obtained from Custer's command 592 carbines and revolvers. I have, since writing the above, heard from the returned hostiles, which they communicated as a secret to their particular friends here, information that a large party of Sioux and Cheyennes were to leave Rosebud Mountain, or hostile camp, for this Agency to intimidate and compel the Indians here to join Sitting Bull. If these refuse, they are ordered to "soldier them" (beat them) and steal their ponies. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. S. POLAND,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CROOK'S COLUMN.

LIEUT. SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION—GEN. CROOK'S HUNTING-PARTY—ARRIVAL OF SHOSHONES—RECEIPT OF DISPATCHES FROM GEN. TERRY—SPECULATIONS AS TO FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Reporter.

CAMP BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION, GOOSE CREEK, July 12.—To-night a courier starts for Fetterman with dispatches from Gen. Crook, and I seize the opportunity to send you a few words only, descriptive of the adventures of this column since my last. After gaining our supply-camp, after the battle of Rosebud Hills, we occupied our time moving camp every few days, in order to get better grazing for our horses. June 28, a large column of smoke was seen north of us, and Gruard being sent out reported it to be on the Little Big-Horn River. Since then we know that it was caused by the destruction of the village where the gallant Custer bravely met his sad fate.

On the 6th inst. Lieut. Sibley, with a detachment of twenty-five men, comprised of five men from each of the troops of the Second Cavalry, accompanied by Mr. Finerty, of the Chicago *Times*, Frank Gruard, Baptiste, and a packer, left camp, with orders to

MAKE A RECONNOISSANCE NORTHWARD,

and keep on until they had learned something definite as to the position of the hostile Indians. Sibley marched on along the base of the mountains until 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th; then, bivouacking until daybreak, pushed on about 4 miles farther, when a large party of Indians were seen 2½ miles to the front. On making this discovery, Sibley at once pushed on to the base of the mountains, keeping his command well-hidden, in the hope that they would not be observed. In this he was disappointed. The trail was found by one of the flanking parties of the enemy, who at once attracted the main body to him by yelling and riding in a circle. Concealment being no longer our object, Sibley broke cover, and dashed up the mountain side on an old trail, hotly pursued by the Indians. After riding as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit for about 8 miles, through dense timber and thickets, and over rocks and boulders, he found himself in a more open country, with a wooded knoll on his right, and another on his left and front.

The moment he reached the open, he was assailed by

A MURDEROUS VOLLEY

from the timber on his right, which brought to earth three horses, one of them being Mr. Finerty's. Sibley at once placed his command in the timber on his left, and fought the enemy desperately for almost two hours, repelling their charges gallantly and with great courage. The enemy were constantly receiving reinforcements, and, as each fresh party came up, they would dash at the gallant little band, pour in a volley, and then, circling around, take cover and join in the general fusillade. At this time, not one of the detachment expected to get away; thirty against 1,500 is rather heavy odds. Gruard, in reply to Sibley's suggestion that they should mount and charge through at all hazards, said that they would live longer by staying in the timber. The idea was then advanced of abandoning the horses, and endeavoring to escape on foot, under cover of the brush, leaving the Indians to suppose, as the horses were still there, that the soldiers were with them. Accordingly, the men were told-off, and a small party sent to their horses at a time, in order to get the extra ammunition from the saddle-bags. This was successfully accomplished, not a grain of powder being left to fall into the hands of the enemy. In single file

ON THEIR HANDS AND KNEES,

the party now crawled back over the knoll, passing through a gap that the Indians had left in their encircling line, which Frank and Batiste had found, and passing on over a terribly-rugged country, cutting and bruising their hands and limbs on the jagged rocks; whilst, all the time, the volleys and yells of the Indians rang in their ears. The party did not halt until they had put 5 miles of canons and precipices between them and their would-be destroyers. Again and again they climbed along places where a misstep would have sent them down 1,000 feet into the canon below; again and again they scaled rocky cliffs, working their way wearily and painfully, but determinedly, as men will

WHO ARE STRUGGLING FOR LIFE,

by means of the fissures worn in the granite walls by Nature's friendly hand.

Night found them on a high and rocky peak, the sides of which were covered by masses of fallen timber; and here, worn-out, wearied almost unto death, they lay down and slept as those only sleep who are utterly and completely exhausted. At daybreak on the 8th they pushed on, foot-sore and weary. They had not tasted food since the morning before, and all were weakened by hunger as well as through the effects of the terrible ordeal of the day before. At noon they came out of the mountains, and, crossing a branch of Tongue River, held on their general course toward camp. Discovering a party of Indians, they hid in the brush, and successfully eluded their sharp eyes. That night another party passed by very near to them; but they, too, failed to discover the fugitives. At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th they came into camp, having been over forty-eight hours without a morsel of food, but

NOT A MAN KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Two of the men had to be left back 8 miles from camp, being so completely exhausted that they could not cross the main Goose Creek. Capt. Dewess, with A and B of the Second Cavalry, marched out and brought these men in, one of them being delirious when found.

Never before in the annals of savage warfare has a party been so hard-pushed and yet escaped, and, miracle though it is, it is all owing to the knowledge of woodcraft shown by Gruard, and the cool, deliberate, and never-failing courage of the gallant young officer who commanded the detachment, Lieut. Sibley, of the Second Cavalry, to whom

ALL HONOR, ALL PRAISE, IS DUE.

Finerty fought gallantly throughout, and has won the admiration of all who have heard the wondrous story of Sibley's escape.

On the night of the 9th, at 11:30 o'clock, the Indians fired into the infantry, and got away with three horses and a mule from the packers. On the 10th, about the same hour, they again attacked the infantry-camp, and fired the country below us, burning the grass for miles around.

In the meanwhile, great uneasiness had been felt for Gen. Crook and party,—consisting of Capt. Wells, Second Cavalry; Capt. Van Vleet, Third Cavalry; Capt. Burt, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry; and Lieut. Schuyler, Aid to the General,—who had been in the mountains some days on a hunting expedition. On the 9th, at daybreak, a number of pack-mules were sent out to Gen. Crook's hunting-camp, to bring in fourteen elk that had been killed by the party, in compliance with a request sent in by the General the day before. Col. Royall, fearing that some of the Indians who had attacked Sibley might have seen the trail of this pack-train and followed it, sent the First Battalion of the Third Cavalry,—Troops E, A, M, and I,—commanded respectively by Capt. Sutorious, Lieuts. Lawson, Paul, and Foster, and all under the command of Bvt.-Lieut.-Col. Mills, to the relief of the General.

LARGE BODIES OF INDIANS

were reported north of camp, about 5 miles away, while small parties had been seen near Gen. Crook's trail, where it crossed the first range. Knowing that the enemy had force enough in the vicinity to wipe out the four companies if their departure were discovered, Mills passed up the canon of South Goose Creek, which, for 4 or 5 miles, winds through a gorge 1,200 feet deep, on either side of which are perpendicular walls of granite, crowned by rocky battlements, from which an enemy could destroy all living creatures below by simply rolling down on them the loose rock. Under all the circumstances, the trip can well be classed under the head of "nervous duty;" but all felt that "the game was worth the candle." As was expected, the dense, rolling masses of smoke from the burning grass hid the movement from the enemy's look-outs. The march was made in safety, Gen. Crook and party found at 2:30 p. m., and the whole command

RETURNED IN SAFETY TO CAMP,

reaching it at 7 p. m. The General now for the first time heard of Sibley's mishap, and the massacre of Custer and his gallant troopers,—the couriers that had been sent to him with the news having failed to find him.

Yesterday, 225 Shoshones, headed by Old Washakie in person, reached us, having marched across the mountains from their Agency. We were all glad—very glad, in fact—to see them, as they relieve us of a great deal of the heavy guard and picket duty that we have had to do for a few days past.

Last night a shot was fired into camp, and a party of ten Indians approached one of our pickets, and were fired on. Mills' battalion were ordered on the skirmish-line; but nothing further occurred.

Gruard reports that the first party that attacked Sibley's detachment were

CHEYENNES, LED BY WHITE ANTELOPE,—

that celebrated chieftain being recognized actively in the capacity of head-devil for the whole outfit.

This morning a Sergeant and two men of E Troop, Seventh Infantry, came in, having ridden all the way from Terry's camp at the mouth of Big Horn, with dispatches for Gen. Crook. They report that they saw no Indians whilst en route; and it is generally believed now that the Sioux are concentrated somewhere near the northern base of the Big Horn Range, prepared to take to the mountain-fastnesses when they are pushed hard.

Gen. Sheridan, in reply to Crook's dispatch after Rosebud Hills, said,

"HIT THEM AGAIN, AND HIT THEM HARD;"

and I think we shall do it, if it is in the wood. A long and a desperate war is before us, but we are bound to succeed in the end. How many gallant fellows are to go under in the struggle, is not a particularly pleasant conundrum to contemplate, especially for those whose duty calls them to face the savage foe; but all in this command, officers and enlisted men, are prepared to go the whole length to avenge brave Custer and the dead who sleep on the field of honor on the banks of the Rosebud.

ANOTHER INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF ROSEBUD HILLS

has come to light, which may be of interest to your readers: When Lieut. Foster began to fall back after his platoon-charge early in the day, Sergt. Sullivan, of I Troop, Third Cavalry, one of the oldest and best soldiers in the regiment, saw an Indian skulking into a pile of rocks near which the platoon would have to pass in regaining our lines. Keeping under cover, the Sergeant crawled out within 300 yards of the redskin, and, watching until the rascal exposed himself in aiming at the platoon, sent a carbine-bullet through his throat, killing him instantly. Afterwards, a Crow Indian, who had seen the Sioux fall, ran out and secured the scalp.

Our wagons, with sixty days' additional supplies, are expected in to-night. And just here I will

VENTURE A PREDICTION,

especially as I have no prophetic reputation to lose if it doesn't come true. We will leave here about the 15th inst., with the wagon-train and the whole command, force our way through until we gain Terry, and then, with the united commands, attack the Sioux, and, if we defeat them, drive the balance into the mountains. The route by which we will join Terry will be either by Tongue River to its mouth, and thence up the Yellowstone; or, if the water is at all passable for wagons, from here to the Little Big Horn, and from thence, by Terry's back trail, to his present camp. If the Indians break up into small parties and take to the mountains, then we want about four or five regiments of infantry to put in after them, while the cavalry watch around the base to prevent their getting out. The Sioux will soon be dismounted by this mode of procedure, and, when once on foot, he is a nuisance to himself, thoroughly demoralized, and will fall an easy victim to the "Doboys," who can beat him at pedestrianism, and give him odds too. A few mountain-howitzers would be very good to drive them from strong positions which otherwise might require heavy loss to dislodge them from.

THE DISPATCH FROM GEN. TERRY

to Gen. Crook contains an account of the Battle of the Little Big-Horn River, June 25 and 26, which you have without doubt received ere this. He suggests the propriety of the two commands operating together or within communicating distance, and waives his right of seniority in case Gen. Crook's column comes within the limits of the Department of Dakota.

As I write, smokes are to be seen toward Powder River and in the country north of it. Whether signal-smokes, or caused by burning the country in order to cripple our movements, it is impossible to say. Gen. Terry will be ready to again take the field by the 18th inst., expecting by that time to have two more companies of infantry, and a sufficient supply of mules and horses to refit his command. In all probability, we will move from here out the old C. F. Smith road to the Big Horn, and then down the Big Horn to Ferry's Camp. We expect a strong opposition; but, if we keep together, we can force our way through anything that the enemy can send against us, as it is understood that no canons need be passed en route, and that the country is comparatively open all the way. Our friends need have no anxiety for us. Lead and pluck will carry us through.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

MR. E. HEPPLE HALL,

having just returned from the Big Horn country, was interviewed last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Hall, who is stopping at the Grand Pacific, came to this country from London at the beginning of the year in company with a party of English tourists, his aim being to collect materials for a book to be entitled "Picturesque Pocket Guide Round the World." After visiting the Centennial Exhibition, he crossed the continent to San Francisco, thence returning to Omaha. On the way thither, he vainly endeavored to enter the Indian country, but found it impossible to procure either guides or horses, owing to the strong excitement existing among the people along the line of the Union Pacific regarding the Indian war.

Arriving at Omaha, he proceeded north to Yankton. As it was shortly after the Custer massacre, he found that all its hotels and taverns were draped in morning for the dead General and his unfortunate comrades. He met everywhere among the settlers a most decided feeling against the peace policy which had hitherto been observed towards the Indians, and the universal idea of the people whom he met was that the only method of handling the Indian question was to meet them on their own grounds and carry on a war to the knife.

The Big Horn country, into which Mr. Hall penetrated some distance with great difficulty, lies about 400 miles north of the Union Pacific Railway. The number of hostile Indians there is, according to Mr. Hall, at least double that given by the military authorities. He is confident from what he has seen and heard that the force of warriors under Red Cloud and Spotted Tail is at least 20,000 strong. The troops opposed to this band are ridiculously few and are entirely inadequate to suppress the insurrection. How little has actually been accomplished towards suppression is shown by the records of the past month. The Indians, he says, are brave and desperate, nearly all being armed with first-class rifles, and constitute a foe not to be despised, nor to be frightened by a few companies of United States troops. From the Big Horn to the Little Horn the whole country is in imminent danger. None of the settlers are secure of their lives for a moment. The Sioux are liable to dash in at any time and destroy the settlements and tear up the railroad. All along the line of the Union Pacific the station-masters are offering extra inducements to men to guard the track. Mr. Sidney Dillon, the President of the road, is now in Denver and is manifesting extreme anxiety for the road.

From the Indian Agency 65 miles north of Yankton Mr. Hall went out 100 miles in the Indian country, going as far as the foot-hills of the range known as the Black Hills. He found a regular panic among miners, all being anxious to leave for safer quarters. According to an order recently issued by Gen. Crook, miners are not allowed to cross the country except in parties of twenty-five or more. He traveled as far as he could go, getting within 45 or 50 miles of Gen. Terry's command, and was then compelled to retire in short order. Mr. Hall says that of the 5,000 friendly Indians at the Yankton Agency, at least 5 per cent have withdrawn and joined in the war against the whites. No one can go 50 miles from a white settlement in any part of Dakota without meeting hostile Indians.

AFTER CUSTER'S BATTLE.

HOW THE WOUNDED OF RENO'S COMMAND WERE CARRIED—THE LOSS OF BATTLE-FLAGS.

Correspondence New York Herald.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 24.—After Custer and Reno's great Indian battle on the Little Horn, the removal of the sick and wounded became a subject of serious consideration. No ambulances could be got into the country, and the nearest point to water transportation was 22 miles distant. Rafts were advised, but the Little Horn is so narrow, shallow, and tortuous, rafts could not get down it. Then it was determined to carry the wounded by hand, but the soldiers were six hours in making 3 miles, and it took 150 men to move the litters. A man is a heavy burden, and two men could only carry about ten minutes without resting. The progress through the sage brush was tiresome in the extreme, and it soon became evident if the wounded men were to be got to the boat in less than three days a better mode of conveyance than hand litters must be provided. Lieut. G. W. Doane, Second United States Cavalry, was the man for the emergency, and proposed to Gen. Terry that if he would halt for half a day he (Lieut. Doane) would provide horse litters for the sick and wounded. The halt was ordered, and a detail of men placed at Lieut. Doane's service. He had no nails, but horses were shot and skinned for rawhide, which is the Indian's substitute for a nail; he had no rope, but the rawhide answered also for this. Two poles 13 feet long and 7 inches in diameter, and laid side by side 3 feet apart, then two cross-pieces 7 feet apart (the length of a bed) were laid across the poles and bound to them with rawhide. Next, a network of rawhide was woven from one pole to another, just as we used to cord a bed with rope. Two loops at the ends, reaching like a bent bow from one pole to another, completed the litter. A mule was backed in the front end, between the poles, which extended along his sides like a pair of shafts, and the loop placed over the pack saddle. Another mule was led into the rear end of the poles, with his head toward the front mule's tail and the loop of raw hides placed over the pack saddle and the litter was ready for transportation. A soft bed of grass, blankets, and robes was then made on the rawhide cords, and the man laid on it, with his head toward the front mule's tail and his feet under the rear mule's nose. It was astonishing how these litters would carry. The spring of the side-poles and the giving of the raw-hide destroyed all jolt, and, after a little traveling, the mules would take a uniform step, and even trot without hurting the wounded. Forty-two of these litters were made in a half a day, and the wounded taken in six hours over a distance that would have required three days to carry them by hand. Even the sitting down and picking up of a hand-litter, the wounded said, caused them more pain than the trotting of the mules, with Dr. Doane's ingenious contrivance.

Perhaps one of the bitterest regrets the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry will have for the unfortunate result of the battle of the Little Big Horn will be the loss of their standards. Gen. Custer carried with him into action on that occasion not only his old division flag, but the regimental standards, both of which were captured by the Indians. In addition to the division and regimental flags, Custer lost five guidons carried by the five companies that were with him. Col. Reno on his field lost three of the seven guidons carried into battle. Nothing is known of the fighting around Custer's flags, but the battle on Reno's side raged fiercest whenever the smaller tailed flags appeared. Again and again the color-sergeants were shot down and their places immediately filled by others. About one flag three men were killed and wounded, but it was at last borne off the field in safety. Lieut. De Rudio, seeing a troop flag fall, dismounted and picked it up, and carried it away through volleys from the Indian line, but he afterward lost it in the timber, where it became entangled in the branches of a tree, and before he could loosen it the Indians charged and captured it. For this battle of the Little Big Horn the Indians have no less than ten of our battle flags to show as evidence of their bravery and prowess.

INCIDENTAL ITEMS.

STURGIS THREATENS TO WRITE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Gen. Sturgis, in command of the post here, and who is Colonel of the Seventh United States Cavalry Regiment, applied by telegraph to-day to Gen. Sherman to be sent to his regiment at once. Sherman replied that his time would not be up till October, and it would be inconvenient to relieve him before that date. Sturgis feels very much aggrieved on account of the attacks which have been made on his record as a soldier in consequence of his severe criticism of Custer, and wants an opportunity to show his ability as a soldier in the field. He will shortly, under the advice of friends, publish a vindication of his own record as a soldier during the War, and a justification of his criticism of Custer.

TROOPS GOING FORWARD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—All the cavalry now on duty in Southern Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory has been ordered to join Gen. Terry or Gen. Crook, and will leave for their destination at once.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Mass-Meeting of Unemployed Laborers in New York—They Demand Work, Not Charity.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Evidence of the dissatisfaction with which the present administration of the City Government by the Democrats is regarded by the workingmen was shown by a demonstration of unemployed laborers to-day. Fully 1,000 men gathered at Tompkins Square and adopted resolutions setting forth the necessity of providing work for the many unemployed workingmen, and demanding immediate legislation for the prosecution of public works. A procession was then formed, and the men marched to the City Hall. No mottoes or banners were carried, only the American flag. A Committee waited upon Acting-Mayor Lewis, Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, and Comptroller Green. John Ennis, as spokesman, explained that the men were starving, while work on different public improvements was being delayed on account of differences between heads of departments as to which had authority to prosecute the improvements. The men wanted work; not charity. Acting-Mayor Lewis promised to bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen, saying that that body could only order the work to be done, but could not force the heads of departments to do it immediately. Commissioner Campbell said he had ordered all the work his appropriations allowed. Comptroller Green said he could originate no work, but would pay for all that was properly done. The workingmen were very orderly, but showed great earnestness in their demands and much indignation at the present city rulers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to the Braidwood Mining Company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; corporators, Charles Pearson, C. H. Swain, and G. W. Brainard. Also, to the Aldine Club.

A petition for a rehearing has been filed in the case of Webster vs. The People, recently decided by the State Supreme Court, and so invalidating the bonds issued for the construction of the Sny-Carte Levee. The questions involved are important. In fact, they involve the value of land in the Sny Bottom, and the value of a considerable area on the Wabash.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 31.—The spiritual retreat of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary has concluded. There were 160 Sisters present, of whom 60 were novices. At the close, twenty-three novices made profession of religion, having served the two years of novilate required by the rules of the Order.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., July 31.—Another sudden death occurred to-day about noon. An old lady named Wild, the mother of Mr. George Wild, who is an employe of A. P. Dickey & Co., dropped dead on Sixth street, making the second victim of heart disease since yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—The State Treasurer paid during the month $93,000 of interest on local bonds, making the total payment $436,904.02.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 31.—S. Eshmann, furniture dealer, has made application for voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, $800, nearly covered by assets.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 31.—The new directory census places the total of Bloomington's population at 23,180, showing an increase of over 3,000 since 1873.

SMALL CONFLAGRATION.

The alarm from Box 68 at 4:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the roof of a planing-mill on Grove street, near Archer avenue, owned by Richards & Wetherell. The flames were extinguished by a couple of buckets of water previous to the arrival of the engines.

FOREIGN.

Several Servian Defeats Reported from Turkish Sources.

Greece Apparently Fast Drifting into the War.

The Russian General Kaufmann, of Asiatic Fame, Going to Servia.

Debate in the English Parliament on the Eastern Question.

Disraeli's Government Will Take No Unnecessary Risks.

The French Deputies Abandon the Bill for the Expulsion of the Jesuits.

THE WAR.

TURKISH REVERSES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Turks engaged on Friday, near Medun, numbered 12,000. They were driven to Podgoritza, and lost two guns. The supporting battalions were annihilated.

The atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks cause an intense feeling throughout Greece, and her relations with Turkey are becoming alarmingly serious. Opposition newspapers of Greece demand that the country be placed in a position to command the respect of its neighbors.

Osman Pasha, captured at Nirbiza, is not the great Turkish commander.

Of sixteen Turkish battalions engaged, four only have reached Bilck.

DISMISSED.

LONDON, July 31.—The commander of the Servian troops who fired upon the Austrian steamer in the Danube has been dismissed the service.

IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 1—5 a. m.—In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the Eastern question. It was moved that the Government should be ready to support measures for upholding the treaty of 1856.

Earl Granville questioned certain acts of the Foreign Office, and expressed himself in favor of self-government in the Turkish provinces.

Earl Derby replied. He said the future policy of the Government would be to enter into no doubtful scheme.

The motion was negatived.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bruce, referring to the outrages in Bosnia, moved as the opinion of the House of Commons that the Government should attempt to secure equal treatment to those of various religions under the authority of the Porte.

Mr. Forsythe moved to amend the motion to the effect that the Sclavonic Provinces be guaranteed good Government irrespective of race or creed.

Mr. Gladstone favored the amendment. In his speech he censured the Government respecting the Andrassy-Berlin memorandum. He hoped that the inquiry into the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria would be an actual inquiry, and that Europe would act in concert. Self-government was necessary in order to bring about the solution of the difficulty.

Disraeli justified the Government. He favored non-interference in the Eastern troubles. When it became necessary, the Government would assist in the pacification of the Provinces.

At length both the motion and amendment were withdrawn.

LATEST.

LONDON, Aug. 1—5 a. m.—A special from Widdin says Hafiz Pacha entered Servia on the 29th at Gramada. He encountered 4,000 Servians. After four hours' fighting the Servians fled, leaving many killed.

Hafiz Pacha joined Ahmed Eyoob Pacha at Derbent on the 30th, where he again attacked the Servians. A great battle occurred, which raged all day. The result is not known.

The Turks under Suleiman Pacha entered Servia near Pandirala, where they encountered eight Servian battalions with twelve guns. After a sharp battle the Servians fled, throwing away their guns. The Turks continue their advance.

Sixty Russian officers are expected at Nissa to enter the Servian army.

A Berlin special states that Austria seems determined to annex Bosnia. Count Andrassy admits the necessity of the policy.

Russia has resolved to be unrepresented at Constantinople.

A Constantinople telegram says the issue of paper money is to begin immediately. The measure is regarded with dismay.

A Vienna dispatch says the abdication of the Sultan is imminent. It is reported that Abdul Hamid will be proclaimed to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 1—6 a. m.—A Pesth dispatch asserts that the story of the revolt of the Circassians in Caucassus is exaggerated.

A Berlin dispatch says it is stated from Sclavonic sources that the Russian General Von Kauffman, well-known as the conqueror of Khiva, is going to the Servian camp. Ex-Marshal Bazaine, of the French army, directs the Turks at Svenitz.

PARIS, Aug. 1—6 a. m.—*La Presse* says that Greece proposes to address a note to the Powers expressing the fear that she will be unable to resist war with Turkey. The outrages of the Bashi Bazouks contribute to the agitation.

THE ROUMANIAN MEMORANDUM.

Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, July 16.—The friendly disposition which Roumania has shown to Turkey in her present distress seemed from the first rather unnatural, for it had the appearance of so much disinterestedness as was scarcely compatible with the well-known aspirations of that country. The mystery has been solved by a memorandum which the Roumanian Government has addressed to the guaranteeing Powers. The memorandum is a long and elaborate State document; the bulk of it is an expose of the present unsatisfactory position of Roumania, such as it has become in consequence of the Treaty of Paris. According to the memorandum, Roumania has, indeed, gained by the Treaty of Paris a certain control over her internal affairs; but she is destitute of all those rights and privileges the possession of which is indispensable for the maintenance and development of a healthy national existence. This position, besides being a continual source of agitation in the country, constitutes likewise a danger to peace which it must be in the interests of the Powers to remove. With a view to remove this danger, and to enable Roumania to get out of this untenable position, the wishes of Roumania are formulated in seven points. Six of these have reference to the relation of Roumania to the Suzerain Power. If granted, they would make Roumania virtually, if not nominally, independent of Turkey. As some of the rights demanded in these six points—for instance, the right of coinage and of concluding treaties—have been already claimed and exercised by Roumania as following from the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, the diplomatic recognition of them by the Powers would in some measure be only the sanction and legalization of a state of things which has already existed de facto, so that, if not to the full extent, at least up to a certain point, the granting of these rights to Roumania would legitimize rather than alter the position of Roumania to Turkey. It is rather different with the seventh and last point, which asks for an important territorial cession,—namely, the whole delta of the Danube from Tultscha downwards. The ground on which the cession is claimed is the frontier line between Russia and Turkey such as it existed previous to the Treaty of Paris, and which from Tultscha downward ran along the St. George's—that is, the most southern branch of the Danube; while when by the Treaty of Paris the southern portion of Russian Bessarabia was annexed to Roumania, or, as the two Danubian Provinces were not united then, to Moldavia, the line of frontier between Turkey and Moldavia was drawn along the Kilia, or most northern branch of the Danube. The memorandum complains that, not content with thus excluding Roumania from the possession of the only navigable branch of the Danube, the Treaty of Paris even curtailed the possession of the Kilia branch by drawing the line of frontier not, as it is customary with rivers, in mid-channel, but along the left bank, so that the thrifty Bulgarian population there, which lives in a great measure by fishing, is obliged to pay a rent to the Turkish owners of the fisheries. This cession of the mouths of the Danube which Roumania asks in her memorandum is, it need scarcely be said, as much of a general European as a Turkish question, touching, as it does so nearly, the whole navigation of the Danube. As the memorandum was only presented by the Roumanian Agents a few days ago, there has been no resolution taken by any of the Powers, much less has there been any exchange of ideas on the subject between them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"MAD."

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times* says: "Archbishop Butcher, of Meath, Ireland, committed suicide while delirious, when suffering from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. On the table was a slip of paper bearing the single word 'Mad.'"

FRANCE.

ABANDONED.

PARIS, July 31.—M. Casses, motion in the Chamber of Deputies, looking to the enforcement of the law for expelling Jesuits from the country, has been abandoned.

INDIA.

AWFUL DEVASTATION OF A VILLAGE BY CHOLERA

Bombay Gazette.

One of the dark spots in Indian village life is the periodical visitation of some epidemic which enters almost every hovel and carries off one or more of the occupants. The villagers may have been living happily together, their minds perplexed about nothing more serious than the state of their crops, their cattle, or the ordinary gossip of their little community, when suddenly the destroyer appears, and the scene is instantaneously changed from peacefulness into terror and confusion. A sad instance of this fact has occurred in this Presidency within the last few days. Where there was once a thriving, pleasant little village situated on the sea-shore, there is now a deserted collection of huts. Not a human sound is to be heard in the place from morn till night. Most of the inhabitants are dead, the victims of a terribly sudden invasion of cholera, and the survivors have left everything in their huts and fled to the adjoining mountains. It is one of the most alarming, and, we might almost say, awful visitations which we know of in the history of any village in this Presidency. Golwood, the place we are referring to, is midway between Bombay and Surat, and on the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway. Being close to the sea, officers of the Company have hitherto looked upon it as a kind of sanitorium, as it possessed many of the advantages enjoyed by Teethul and Bulsar, the recognized sanatoria of Guzerat. Here the guards of the goods trains used to change, and many of them had their residences near the station. Altogether, the population of Golwood could not be more than 200. Last week cholera, which is now preying around Ahmedabad, suddenly entered the village, and slew victims right and left. On the 4th inst., the first day of its appearance, no fewer than fifty-seven people out of the small population died; on the next day twenty-three died; twenty more died on the 6th; and, when we had our last advices from Golwood, there were eighteen new cases, of which three-fourths were hopeless. The few survivors and every poor wretch who could move have fled to the adjacent hills, where they are now huddled together and struggling to exist on such food as they can find in that barren locality. Such was the terror and helplessness of the people when the outbreak occurred that they did not bury their dead, and bodies lay rotting in the streets for two whole days, during which the stench was abominable. No reason for the outbreak has been assigned, and the fate of Golwood furnishes one more instance of the mysterious movements of cholera. The misery of the people was aggravated by the fact that there was no doctor at hand. A Mr. H. B. Wharton, permanent way inspector on the B. B. & C. I. line, has a house close to the village, and when the epidemic appeared the people ran to him for help. He was the only European in the station, and they naturally thought the sahib might be able to help them. He happened to have a small supply of cholera mixture and chlorodyne, but it was soon exhausted among so many applicants, and Mr. Wharton could do nothing but listen helplessly while tales of death were being told him on every side by panic-stricken people. Mr. Wharton says that the cholera was the most virulent he had ever seen in the course of a long experience. He saw people die within thirty minutes from the moment of attack. The village was filled with lamentations, and natives rushed wildly hither and thither. Many people died in the streets; while running away they were seized with the pangs of the disease and dropped on the spot and soon expired.

GARNER'S WILL.

The Whole Estate, Estimated at from $9,000,000 to $20,000,000, Left to His Children.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The will of William T. Garner was offered for probate to-day. It bears date April 5, 1871, several years prior to the establishment of the opposition ferry line to Staten Island, and the building of the yacht club-house at Stapleton. No provision is therefore made for either of them. The business of the firm of Garner & Co. is to be continued for the benefit of the three surviving children. Ample provision is made in the will for Garner's wife, the possibility of whose death at the same time with himself evidently did not enter the mind of the testator. Of the three children the eldest is only 9 years of age. No public bequests are made out of this great estate, which the lowest estimates place at $9,000,000, and the highest at $20,000,000, and, indeed, there is not a single legacy of any kind to any one except his wife and children. As the wife is dead, everything goes to the children. The following are the most important points of the will:

I direct that my executors shall prosecute and carry on with my estate and property my present business under the firm-name of Garner & Co. for and during the lifetime of my wife, Mary Marcellite, and my daughter Florence, and the survivor of them, and that all profits and gains arising from such business shall, after the sums set apart for the support of my wife and children, as hereinafter provided, are deducted, be added to and form a part of the working capital of my estate. From out of the income and profits of my said estate my executors will pay my beloved wife, Mary Marcellite, during her life, $70,000 per annum. I give to her also, and to her heirs, forever, all my household furniture, beds, bedding, pictures, books, jewelry, horses, carriages, silverware, and plate owned by me at my decease; also, the use and occupation, rent free, during her lifetime, of my residence in New York City and my country place at Staten Island, the same to be kept in repair by my estate. These provisions for my wife shall be in lieu and bar of all claims for dower she may have in my estates. From the surplus income of my estate my executors will support, educate, and maintain my child or children surviving me and such as may be born alive of my said wife within nine months after my decease, until they severally attain the age of 25 years, up to which age such executors may advance any child or children such moderate sum or sums of money as in their best judgment will benefit or promote the happiness or comfort of such child or children, such advances to be charged against them. As each child attains the age of 25 years, said executors shall pay over to each child or children the full sum per annum to which he or she may be entitled from out of the profits of said business after my wife's amount is paid her, with expenses thereof, and my executors will so apportion and divide such income and profits that my sons shall receive twice the sum per annum that my daughters receive. Upon the death of my said wife and my daughter Florence said business shall be closed, and my entire estate settled and divided among my children or their descendants, if any have died leaving children, equally. I appoint as executors of this my will Samuel W. Johnson, John J. Lawrence, James F. Thorn, and William E. Thorn. My said executors and my said wife shall be the guardians of the estates of my children during their minority.

THE CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 31.—The wheat crop for this region at least promises to be nearly or quite a total failure. From all directions, for scores of miles, the same complaint comes—fields that two weeks since looked promising have in the last two days been completely blighted. It is doubtful if as much wheat will be gathered in this county as was sown.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 31.—The recent wet weather has retarded harvesting and damaged crops to a considerable extent. Oats will almost be a total failure owing to the rust. Barley is a fair average crop, and wheat from one-half to two-thirds. Corn and potatoes never promised better.

THE CAMPAIGN.

George William Curtis on the President's Removal of Mr. Jewell.

Gov. Hayes' Connection with the Ohio Coal-Miners' Riots.

Military Aid Furnished at the Request of Democratic Mine-Owners.

Something About the Second Meeting of Tilden and Hendricks at Saratoga.

Hendricks' Financial Transformation a Painful Operation.

Political Notes in Chicago---Republican Ward Meetings.

GENERAL.

GRANT AND JEWELL.

GEORGE W. CURTIS ON THE PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The last number of *Harper's Weekly* contains the following well-deserved reproof of Gen. Grant for his arbitrary removal of Postmaster-General Jewell without cause or provocation;

The peremptory removal of the Postmaster-General without a word of explanation, and without the suspicion of any kind of misconduct or even of personal alienation from the President, is an insult to the country which he served efficiently, and to the party which elected the President. It is another illustration of Gen. Grant's inability to understand that the Presidency is not a personal perquisite, but a great public trust. The method of the dismissal of Mr. Jewell assumes that a member of the President's Cabinet is a kind of body-servant or groom, whom his master may dismiss upon the spot, and without reason rendered. The members of the Cabinet are, indeed, nominated at the President's sole pleasure, and the Senate confirms as of course. But under our form of government there are moral conditions in the relation, implied if not expressed, which can not properly be disregarded. This is not an autocracy of any kind, but a government of the people, divided into parties. When a President is elected by one of the parties, that is, by a majority of the people preferring or acquiescing in a certain policy, he is bound to consider the terms of the trust, which are that he shall do what he can to promote that policy. That principle is to govern him in appointing the high political officers of administration, including the heads of departments. They are not to be boon companions whom he may personally like, but the necessity and reason of the case require that they shall be men publicly known to be friends of the general policy which the people have approved. "Should the gentlemen," wrote Jefferson after his probable election to the Presidency, and upon this very subject of Cabinet appointments—"should the gentlemen who possess the public confidence decline taking part in their affairs, and force us to take persons unknown to the people, the evil genius of this country may realize his avowal that he will beat down the Administration." With this primary condition, integrity, ability, efficiency, are, of course, to be expected; and the nature of the relation with the chief executive officer is such that the members of the Cabinet must be upon pleasant personal terms with him.

The President must decide when the relation should end, unless the Secretary voluntarily resigns. But it ought never to end for any reason that can not be stated to the country. The sudden and peremptory dismissal of a Cabinet officer against whom no kind of misconduct or inefficiency is alleged, and who to the very moment of his removal had been upon the most friendly personal terms with the President, and dismissed without a word of explanation, except that it is the will of the President, is a degradation both of the Presidency and of the Cabinet. It exposes the officer so removed to the most injurious suspicion, and it convicts the Executive of a disposition wholly unbecoming the Chief Magistrate. What self-respecting gentleman would consent to take an office, however apparently elevated and honorable, if he knew that he was liable to be dismissed without alleged reason or warning?

The President, after all the revelations at St. Louis, received Gen. Babcock as his Private Secretary until he was criminally indicted, and it is not known that he has yet dismissed him; he parted with Mr. Belknap with a note of regret; with Mr. Delano with a letter of sympathy; he nominated Mr. Shepherd to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia, just after Congress had abolished the Government of the District to get rid of him, and Mr. Fisher to a judicial post after the complicity of his office with the safe-burglary conspiracy. But he permits Mr. Bristow to leave the Cabinet without a word, and immediately turns out the most efficient of his subordinates in the prosecution of public frauds; dismisses without explanation the Postmaster-General, who, by common consent, is the best officer the country has had in that place for many a year; and compels the resignation of Mr. Commissioner Pratt of the internal revenue, because of his approval of tried and thoroughly efficient subordinates. And all this is done on the eve of an election in which the Republican party has approved the policy of these very officers, and has engaged to administer the Government in their spirit. The President by his own action places himself under the *pointed censure of the party that elected him*, and his conduct, therefore, cannot be honestly assumed to be that of the party. It is with sincere regret that we say it. Instead of loyally co-operating with the general spirit and policy declared at the late Convention, his action apparently shows that he has fallen under those malign influences which have already sorely imperiled the Republican party, and which are compelling those who would gratefully remember him to fix their eyes exclusively upon his military career.

GOV. HAYES.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE RIOTOUS COAL-MINERS.

We observe a disposition on the part of the more contemptible class of Democratic demagogues to make partisan capital against Gov. Hayes for his action in sending State troops into the Tuscarawas Valley last spring to put a stop to the rioting, arson, and murdering among the coal-miners that were taking place. The Cleveland *Herald* thus describes the action of the Governor in the case:

The original cause of dispute between the working miners and the mine owners had nothing to do with the Governor's action. That cause, a difference about the wages to be paid, at no time came before him, and he is officially, if not personally, ignorant to-day of its true character.

When the two parties to this dispute found it impossible to agree, the mine owners employed other men at their own terms and set them to work. The working miners who had struck resorted to rioting, seriously injuring both employers and workmen, and by actual violence and threats of further injury drove away those who were willing to work, and closed the mines.

The mine owners applied to Gov. Hayes for protection. They showed that property and life were in jeopardy, and that the local authorities were unable to protect them. The Governor refused to furnish the desired aid until the proper county authorities should certify to him their inability to protect life and property and execute the laws.

The rioting continued. Finding it impossible to obtain a posse with which to suppress the disturbance, the Sheriffs of Stark and Wayne Counties sent to the Governor the necessary certificates and asked his aid. Mr. J. P. Rauch, the Sheriff of Stark Counto, in which the actual rioting occurred, is a thoroughgoing *Democrat*, elected as such. In his communication to the Governor, he said that "from reliable information" he had "no doubt of the imminent danger of mobs and riots of a dangerous character in the neighborhood of Massillon," and he was satisfied that no posse which he could secure "would be able to afford protection against the same, to persons and property." He, therefore, said: "I respectfully invoke the aid of the Governor to prevent the threatened mobs and riots, and to enforce the laws."

To that appeal the Constitution and the laws of the State permitted only one answer. But being anxious to leave no ground for possible question as to the propriety of his course, the Governor consulted Adjutant-General Wikoff and Attorney-General Little, and with their advice dispatched some companies of State militia to the scene of disturbance. The Attorney-General accompanied the troops, which were placed under the control of the civil authorities, and from first to last acted, not as military, but as a Sheriff's posse, under direction of the Sheriff of Stark County, himself a *Democrat* of the straightest sect.

The acts of violence were increased after the appearance of the military. The rioters deliberately measured their strength with that of the civil authorities. Had they succeeded in their purpose, the mining regions of Ohio would have been subjected to a reign of terror such as disgraced a portion of the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Molly Maguireism would have established itself in the State to the damage of its valuable interests, the terror of a large class of its population, and the smirching of its fair fame as a law-abiding State. The rioters resorted to wholesale arson and attempted murder.

A Grand Jury, composed of citizens of Stark County, indicted a number of the rioters. The militia, acting under directions of the Sheriff as his Deputies, arrested several of the indicted men. These were brought to trial, and six of them convicted by a Stark County jury after trials in which the highest legal talent that could be procured had been engaged in the defense. Those convictions proved the wisdom as well as the legality of the action of the Governor.

To dispose at once of the political features of the case, it is only necessary to say that nearly all the mine-owners who invoked the Governor's interference are Democrats, and some of them men of great influence in the party. The Sheriff of Stark County, upon whose requisition the Governor furnished aid, as required by the Constitution and the laws, is a strong Democrat. The Prosecuting-Attorney of Stark County, who procured the indictments and prosecuted the rioters to conviction, is a Democrat. The Grand Jury which indicted, and the trial jury which convicted them, were largely made up of Democrats. Democrats, therefore, can obtain no advantage by attempting to raise a prejudice against Gov. Hayes for the strict performance of his constitutional duty in compliance with Democratic demands.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

THEIR SECOND MEETING AT SARATOGA.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

It is no secret that the meeting of Tilden and Hendricks here to-day is for the purpose of coming to a mutual understanding upon their letters of acceptance. Gov. Hendricks has been waiting for Tilden, and both have been waiting to see what action, if any, Congress will take upon the repeal of the Resumption act.

Advices received to-day from a prominent Democrat in Washington indicate an early adjournment of Congress, probably without any action on that bill. Tilden's friends claim that Hendricks is committed to their side on the financial question. In fact, some of them go so far as to assert that Hendricks' position on the money issue has been misunderstood, and that he always has been a hard-money man. Hendricks himself is getting impatient at the delay in regard to the letters of acceptance, and when Tilden is ready to issue his Hendricks will immediately follow suit. Both letters will be ready early next week.

After dinner this evening Gov. Tilden and Gov. Hendricks went out for a long drive and did not return until late. They had a long conversation, the result of which, it is announced to-night, is a perfectly harmonious understanding upon the points which have seemed to be at issue. In contradiction of many statements, it is positively asserted, upon the best authority, that there has really never been any serious difference of opinion between Tilden and Hendricks upon any question involved in the campaign, and that the delay in the appearance of Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance is wholly due to the fact that the Governor has been so pressed with other official business that he has not had an opportunity until recently to give the attention to the letter which so important a document demanded.

Gov. Tilden and a few leading Democrats had a private conference to-night. One of them assures me as the result of a long conversation with the Governor that his letter of acceptance will take direct ground in favor of hard money. The non-action of Congress in the repeal of the Resumption act is undoubtedly in accordance with Tilden's advice. The Governor has come to the conclusion that a bold and decided stand in favor of hard money, as well as of reform, is the only position he can assume in the canvass with any chance of success. He could not afford to risk his chances in New York and other Northern States for the sake of conciliating the West. If Hendricks is not willing to wheel into line, Hendricks will have to look out for himself. The repeated assertions of Gov. Tilden's friends that there is no difference of opinion between him and Gov. Hendricks as to the platform and the proper conduct of the canvass lead to the conclusion that Hendricks has been induced to adopt as far as possible Gov. Tilden's financial views, and that Congress will adjourn without repealing the act providing for resumption. However, the letters of acceptance will not be issued for several days. Meanwhile Gov. Tilden leaves here to-morrow, but will return soon again. Gov. Hendricks will remain for some time longer, and until Gov. Tilden comes up again.

Those Republican politicians who happen to be here look on at the course of events with a quiet satisfaction, real or assumed. They feel confident enough that the double-headed financial monster of the Democracy will effect the ruin of Democratic hopes. They say that, while the Republicans are a unit on the financial question, the Democracy is irreconcilably at issue with itself, and, consequently, that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." A prominent Republican here gives it as his opinion that Gov. Tilden will write a wordy letter, in which he will skillfully dodge the financial question, and say some beautiful things about reform. In this connection he alluded to the announcement that, by a revised decision of the Court, Gov. Tilden is required to answer the suit of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against him to recover money alleged to have been illegally taken as counsel fees, on the first Monday in August, instead of the first Monday in October, and said the Republicans did not intend to let Tilden off so easy as some might imagine.

"Suppose," he said, "that announcement had been made about Blaine, wouldn't the Democrats howl? Now, we don't intend to take all the blows without giving some."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BRISTOW'S MOVEMENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Ex-Secretary Bristow leaves to-night for Vermont, where he will speak for Hayes and Wheeler, at some of the larger places; then pass a few days in the White Mountains, and finish his trip in this section by a brief stay at East Hampton.

A CHALLENGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—It is stated that Cullom, Republican candidate for Governor, will challenge Lew Steward, opposition candidate, to a joint canvass and a discussion of the political issues.

THE GOOD CAUSE IN JACKSON COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 31.—The Republicans of Jackson County are fully aroused, and are very enthusiastic. They are determined to carry this county and hold their party in power. The would-be Reformers don't take to the ticket recently nominated at Springfield, but will make vain efforts to succeed in the campaign. A Hayes and Wheeler Club was formed at Murphysboro on Saturday evening after the adjournment of the primary Convention, with the Hon. A. B. Pugh as President. Sixty odd names were enrolled, and many others expressed their determination to join the good cause and the right side. A colored Hayes and Wheeler Club was organized in this city this evening, and the number of members amounted to some seventy-five or more. The colored brethren will enter the field with a good will and to do great good. The Republicans (white) will meet in this place to form a club on Friday evening, and will be addressed by the Hon. S. M. Cullom and other prominent gentlemen.

M'LEAN COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 31.—A gratifying and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held to-day at headquarters. Reports received from every township show that the greatest unanimity exists in the party, that local organizations are under headway, and that a feeling of confidence in the result prevails everywhere. The county was divided into districts of three towns each, and arrangements made to effect permanent and complete organization, with headquarters in Bloomington, immediately.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 31.—The Trempeleau County Convention was held to-day, and Porter delegates elected over Gen. Rusk by a vote of 24 to 19, and made unanimous. Three counties out of eleven have held their conventions, and all for Porter.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Homer C. Harman, of Fort Wayne, was to-night elected member of the Republican State Committee, vice J. B. White, resigned.

Thursday night, at the Academy of Music, Godlove S. Orth will deliver an address upon the political issues of the day, and at the same time take occasion to meet the charges made in connection with the Venezuela claims matter.

SERENADED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 31.—The Hon. William Lathrop, of Rockford, happening in the city this evening, was serenaded at the Fitch House, and made a very brief speech from the balcony. He hastily reviewed the political situation, but said he was taken by surprise and was very weary, and promised to talk to us again ere the close of the campaign.

LOCAL.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

SHAKY.

Political matters in general around at the various headquarters were quiet yesterday. In the Democratic camp and fold there is neither quietness nor serenity. The light seems to be dawning into the innermost recesses of the brains of some of the leaders that there is a screw loose somewhere. There is a strong hope expressed that Lew Steward will not swallow the St. Louis platform, which would leave the field open and give an excuse for holding another Convention. Contentment does not yet overshadow the party, but what will be done ultimately it is rather hard to predict.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,

in the Grand Pacific Hotel, all was quiet. Col. A. C. Babcock was engaged most of the day in answering correspondence. Indiana news is most peculiarly cheering, and full faith is felt there in the success of the Republican ticket—State and national—this fall.

Among the visitors to headquarters yesterday was the Hon. Elihu Enos, of Waukesha, Wis. He is a member of the National Republican Executive Committee, and was en route to New York, where the first session of the Committee is to be held. Dan Sheperd, representing Mr. James P. Root, member from this State, accompanies him.

In regard to politics and the prospects for the Republican party in Wisconsin, Mr. Enos stated that there is considerable excitement. The Democrats claim that they will carry the State, but he assured THE TRIBUNE reporter that they would not. Nine-tenths of the Liberal element of 1872 has come back to the Republican party, and the other tenth is a class which would benefit neither party. He thinks that the Republicans will carry the State by an immense majority.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

there was hardly anything going on yesterday. Numbers of the unterrified enter into the Palmer House to gather wisdom, and depart without it. Secretary Crowley, Perry H. Smith, and other leading lights, keep the place lively.

Thomas A. Hendricks' picture was put alongside that of Tilden yesterday. It is quite an extravagant affair, and flatters the Hoosier greatly. It helps, however, to cover the wall. The Star-Spangled Banner overtops Tendricks and Hilden.

Among the visitors to these headquarters yesterday were Henry Whipple, of New Haven, Conn.; Capt. J. R. Cotton, Little Rock, Ark.; and John W. Clampitt, Lake County. The latter swallows his share of buzzard. He's satisfied with Steward and the gang.

The Hon. George B. Smith, of Madison, Wis., is the guest of Perry H. Smith. He is one of the hopeful kind.

A delegation of French Democrats visited headquarters yesterday. They propose to organize French Tilden and Hendricks Clubs in the State wherever enough Franco-American Democrats can be found. They are exceedingly scarce.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

At the Independent Headquarters, there was actually nothing doing yesterday. President James Springer and others made their appearance and talked "rags," and tried to convince visitors that theirs were the only doctrines of perfection.

In regard to Lew Steward, they think it makes but little difference what he does, whether he accepts the St. Louis platform or not. He was nominated by the Democrats without his consent, and therefore is free to act.

MEETINGS.

THE FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth Ward was held at No. 126 Archer avenue last evening for the purpose of organizing another Hayes and Wheeler Club. There were about seventy voters present, the majority of whom were Germans. Mr. George F. Kolbe was elected Chairman and Fred Leibrandt Secretary.

On motion of ex-Ald. Schmidt, the Chair appointed as a committee to nominate officers for the Club, Henry Biroth, Thomas A. Mermot, William Stevens, Mr. Kennedy, and Henry Morris.

The Committee, after an absence of twenty minutes, recommended the following: President, Henry Biroth; Vice-President, J. C. Stevens; Secretary, Capt. J. Smith; Treasurer, George F. Kolbe.

During the interval, Mr. R. H. White made a brief speech, inviting the new club to attend the meeting in the Third Ward Wednesday evening. He alluded to a seeming friction growing out of the organization of a second club in the ward, and hoped that harmony would prevail,—saying that both clubs had only one great object to attain—the election of Hayes and Wheeler. [Applause.]

Ex-Ald. Schmidt thought it advisable to have some more Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee, and he therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed to make such selections, to report at the next meeting.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced as the Committee: Martin Best, William Stevens, J. Widerwiler, M. Schmitz, and Ed Kennedy.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. He said he would do so before the next meeting, which is to be held Saturday night.

Mr. Biroth then addressed the Club in German, characterizing Tilden as a pretender so far as reform was concerned, his record proving him to be everything but a man in favor of reform. On the other hand, he pointed out the purity of Hayes, and adverted to his letter of acceptance for evidence of his intentions. Hayes was a man of his word, and, what he said, he would do.

Three cheers were given for Hayes and Wheeler, and the meeting adjourned.

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward Scandinavian Haymaker Club met for drill last evening in the old engine-house on Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue. The company marched through the streets of the ward under the direction of Capt. E. C. Christiansen. There are already three full companies organized among the Scandinavians, as follows: Company A, Capt. Embridt; Company B, E. C. Christiansen; Company C, O. T. Birkeland. Company D is now in process of organization, but has not elected its officers.

At the meeting last evening Justice C. R Matson called the proceedings to order, and Mr. O. Mosness was selected to preside, Ole Birkeland being elected as Secretary.

Officers of Company B were then elected as follows:

Captain, E. C. Christiansen; Lieutenants, Martin Oleson and Peter Larson.

While the election of officers was going on, a recruiting office for another company was opened with Capt. A. Miller in charge. A large number signed the rolls.

Capt. Christiansen made a brief speech, which was enthusiastically received. The meeting then adjourned, after an invitation had been extended to the members to be present at the uniform drill of the Eleventh Ward Club, which will be held to-morrow evening in Martine's Hall, Ada street, near Madison.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Club, held yesterday evening at the corner of Western avenue and Madison street, the following officers were elected: T. T. Gurney, President; D. A. Stitt, Secretary; Judge Graham, William Law, Jr., Dr. Lowe, R. J. Bliss, and H. D. Baldwin, Vice-Presidents; and O. P. Hathaway, Treasurer.

JEFFERSON.

A Hayes and Wheeler Club was formed at the High-School building in Jefferson Saturday evening. Fifty-two members signed the constitution and organized permanently by electing the following officers: President, John Gray, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, S. J. Hanna, A. J. Nowlen, L. A. Budlong, Fred Haussen, Frank Wulff, Thomas Rutherford, A. F. Bradley, and N. P. Loberg; Secretary, C. B. Kimbell; Treasurer, H. F. Holcomb; Executive Committee, Dr. D. B. Fonda, Mark Reynolds, Frank Wulff, F. A. Pierce, and J. J. Chase. Speeches were made by Judge Hanna and A. J. Nowlen, and much interest and enthusiasm were manifested.

Feminine Notes.

All the tired young men will now be for freeing the women. Susan B. Anthony in her last speech spoke substantially as follows: "She thought that when the new dispensation were come, a woman could woo a man and relieve him of the trouble of asking a certain question. Then a woman possessed of wealth and having a beautiful home and surroundings might be loved by a modest, poor young man, with a too high sense of honor to beseech her to share his poverty, and she could say, 'Will you?' etc., and relieve him of superfluous entreaty, and give him a good home at the same time."

The other evening, at an evening party, a young lady, gorgeously attired, was sitting at a piano singing an aria. The sweet sounds were yet lingering in the enraptured ears of her auditors, when a polite dry-goods clerk of this city, who stood near the piano, leaned over and whispered admiringly: "Miss, you sing divinely; all my soul is thrilled with the rapture of your voice." The fair songstress looked shyly up, and toying with a diamond ring on one of her finers, replied: "Is that so? Well, I guess I ain't much of a slouch at this business. I can sing right around them other gals!"

The custom adopted by several London ladies of keeping a book in the hall for visitors to write their names in when they do not find the lady of the house at home, has fallen into disfavor. One of the fashionable ladies who kept such a book found, on returning from a short absence, that a collector had called with a bill of long standing and written in the book: "Sorry Mrs. ——didn't leave the amount as she agreed." What made the matter worse was that two or three other visitors had called subsequent to the collector, and in leaving their names had an excellent opportunity to read the reproachful message.

Buffalo Bill to Texas Jack.

New York Herald.

In the letter received yesterday by Mr. Omohundro from Buffalo Bill the latter says: "There is going to be the damnedest Indian war ever known, and no man can say when it is going to end. The Indians have thus far whipped every command they have met. They have one village that numbers 10,000 fighting men. They boast that in a mountainous country they can whip all the whites that may come against them, and many a white man will turn up his toes before they are conquered. I expect to hear of volunteers being raised."

SARATOGA.

The Season at New York's Favorite Watering-Place.

Changes for the Better, and Otherwise, at the Hotels.

The Weather, the Visitors, the Waters, and the Hard Times.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—Just as I was about to begin this little billet-doux, this little invitation to you all to join me at this great caravansary, to come and see the dressmaking triumphs of the year, to gaze upon the array of beauty, and to pledge them in foaming beakers of Congress, Hathorn, Vichy, or Geyser, it occurred to me that a glass of soda with a little lime-juice would enable me to brace-up my collar and stiffen my cuffs a bit, and I went in search thereof. As I stepped inside the door of the pharmacy, I saw hanging on the inside wall one of these long spirit-thermometers which speak so loudly, and the perspiration started from every pore. I fell back in horror, and forgot my errand.

IT WAS ONLY 97 DEGREES!

I soon recovered myself, however, took an extra draught of lime-juice, and returned to my room discouraged. Could I, in all honesty and good-feeling, ask you to come here, when you could be baked as well at home,—roasted in the bosoms of your families, and cremated among your friends and relatives? I disliked to give up my intended outburst of hospitality, and yet it seemed like mistaken kindness. I went back to the apothecary, at the expense of another collar. There that thermometer stood still with the red line at 97, and I asked, "How long has this been?" "Only for an hour or two," replied he; "but it has gone above 90 every day for the last four days, and twice it has touched 95." He saw my downcast look, and hastened to add that such weather had never been known in Saratoga; that it was just as bad everywhere else; and that such weather could not last; besides, they had cool nights. I sadly recalled the delightful rest that I had had at Swampscott; remembered how I rolled and tossed last evening in the vain attempt to get fifteen minutes of sound sleep, and returned a sadder

AND A HOTTER MAN.

The fact is, the Torrid Zone has us in its bounds, and no place is spared by the all-devouring heat. Saratoga is usually blessed with cool nights and mornings; but the earth in this broad and level valley has been so parched of late that it could not cool off in the few short hours when it has been relieved of the burning rays of the noon-day sun. At the sea-shore the east wind is never felt; and in the mountains one wonders if it is not hotter as you get nearer the sun. And yet I do not think we feel the heat so much here as in the city. We went out to the lake the other morning,—all in vain, for there was breeze enough to swamp the frail shells of the college oarsmen. The road had been thoroughly watered, and was, therefore, free from dust; and the ride was not at all unpleasant. This afternoon, all the hotel-doors and windows are open, and a breeze sweeps through the halls which makes fans of no avail. To-night the thermometer will fall, and, although it will still be hot, the ample shade of the lofty trees, and the turf in the yards, kept green with constant watering, will turn our attention away, and, as we listen to the strains of Lothear's fine orchestra floating along the broad piazzas of the Grand Union, we shall be astonished if we are compelled to fall back upon the weather and grumble.

A SMALL COMPANY AT THE HOTELS.

Presuming, then, that Saratoga feels the heat a little less than the outside world, now is indeed the time to visit the great American Spa, especially since we have faint indications that the term is almost over. This is especially the time to go, for the season thus far has been unsuccessful and a losing one for the hotel-keepers. A full attendance at these large hotels usually means supercilious clerks, rapacious porters, hot upper rooms, and careless attendance. Now, when the first sheet-anchor is gone, and the college-regatta has failed to fill the houses, the proprietors begin to cater for guests. One hotel, which is now advertising liberally told a canvasser, early in the season, that "The Blank House advertised itself." And one feels the difference as soon as he enters the hotel. The clerk sees you when you walk up to the desk, and hands you a pen. Instead of the usual rush of porters and bell-boys, you are attacked by one only, and he treats your coat with respect, as much as to say, "These are hard times, and perhaps it is as well to let this coat last as long as possible." The clerk modulates his voice; and, after his "Show the gentleman to No. ——," you are agreeably surprised to find that it is an outside room, and not on the upper floor. If at Congress Hall, you read the notice on the door "The Porters are paid by the Proprietors;" and the quarter you have already got within your hands drops back into your pocket. In the dining-room, even if you are alone, a convenient seat is assigned you, and you are not required to move again; your seat is reserved, and the same waiter serves you as long as you stay. And here let me say a word for the waiters at Congress Hall. They are almost all old employes of the house; they are civil and prompt, and thoroughly understand their business. They give you service enough, and not too much. And they don't throw things at you.

HOW STEWART'S DEATH AFFECTS THE GRAND UNION.

The regular habitue will not find much that is new. The Grand Union, as might be expected, has had the most money spent upon it. Its furniture was new enough and elegant enough before, but more has been put in the house, until there is nothing old about it. The new ball-room, which is just completed, is an elegant hall, about half as large as the old one; and in the end of it is Yvon's great painting, the "Genius of America." This was painted to the order of the late A. T. Stewart, and was to be placed at the end of his gallery. It was too large, however, and therefore a panel was made for it in the end of the Grand Union's ball-room, which it almost completely fills. It cost $60,000, and is about 25 by 18 feet. The frame cost $8,000, and weighs 3,500 pounds. It took four days to get the great canvas in its place in the frame. The picture is of the decorative and allegorical class, and, in its rich coloring and brilliant imagery, reminds one very much of the "Prodigal Son." To appreciate the purpose and the aim of the artist would require hours of study, for which the spectator would be amply repaid. One of the employes of the Grand Union said to me, the other day, "I haven't been here very long, but I have been here long enough to find that Judge Hilton is the man to take your hat off to, and I am going to do it just as long as it suits me." Every one who stays here long is sure to come to the same opinion. How this comes about is not difficult to see. Two years ago, when the house was new, James H. Breslin, one of the most experienced and able hotel-managers in the country, leased it at a rental of $60,000. He carried the house through the season of the Panic, and, at the end of September, took his books to Mr. Stewart. "You see how I came out. I have run the house successfully, made a reputation for it, and paid all the bills: but I am out of pocket." "I want your check for $60,000," was Mr. Stewart's reply; and he got it. The next year, he offered the house to Mr. Breslin again. "Mr. Stewart, I don't want to run the risk again. I will manage the house for you for $10,000." "Very well," was Mr. Stewart's reply; and he paid the $10,000 as readily as Mr. Breslin had paid the $60,000. This year Clair & Wilkinson are its managers for the estate. The former is a bright, sharp business-man, who was for years in Stewart's store, and was with Breslin last year. He takes his orders now from Judge Hilton. The house has the finest orchestra ever seen in Saratoga, led by Mr. Napier Lothian, of the Boston Theatre, who is also the best conductor ever seen in Saratoga.

THE OTHER HOTELS.

Congress Hall, which was always more home-like than any of the other first-class houses, attracts more Bostonians than any other. It is handsomely furnished, and, as I said before, the service is excellent.

The United States is the favorite with the more wealthy and the more exclusive. Here you will find Gov. Tilden,—very likely pondering over that letter of acceptance,—as he steps into his stylish dog-cart, with the stately footman in livery behind. Another handsome span, waiting at the door, is for the family of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who have come up for the summer in their own car, and occupy a handsome cottage all by themselves. Most of the foreigners will be found here. The United States is fortunate in that it stands on the books of the proprietors at only about one-third its cost, it having been bought in by auction on the failure of the company that built it.

But, if

YOU CAN'T AFFORD $5

a day, try one of the smaller houses,—the Marvin or the American, which are open all the year round, and which give you as good accommodations for $3 as you can get anywhere in the country,—always excepting Chicago. Then there are other smaller houses, and lots of first-class boarding-houses, clean, comfortable, and well-kept, where you can live as low as $8 a week, and drink as much spring-water, and hear as much music, as if you were paying $5 a day. And, by the way, if you try the Grand Union Spring, and ask a friend or two, call for champagne, which they will sell you for $2.50 to $3 a bottle, and half that for pints. A pint will give four glasses; but if you four should call for brandy and soda, the bill would be $2. Lemonades are 20 cents each; claret-punches, 30; mint-juleps—delightful ones, I must admit—are 40 cents.

CONGRESS PARK.

One of the most ill-advised changes of the year is the effort of the Congress and Empire Spring Company to keep the public out of Congress Park. They have begun building arbors there, and clearing up the grounds; and, having hired a cheap band to play three times a day,—you can't get a good band to do that,—they charge 15 cents admission. You can go in there and drink your Congress-water, sent up on a nickel-plated dumb-waiter to a nice little table; but you can just as well go in down stairs, entering from the sidewalk, and drink it *au naturel*. Nevertheless, no one likes the change, and the Hathorn Spring has, in consequence, advanced in popularity,—its waters now being drank twice as much as those of any other spring.

R. W. M.

CASUALTIES.

CREMATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 31.—A terrible calamity happened in the Town of Richmond, Walworth County, 15 miles from this city, on Saturday evening, resulting in the death of Miss Lavina Sanborn. She was employed at the house of the Rev. C. E. Goldthorp, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Richmond. About 5 o'clock in the evening she undertook to make a fire in the stove for the purpose of preparing tea, and carelessly used a kerosene oil-can in so doing. While in the act of making the fire the kerosene exploded, the flames covering her entire person in an instant, and setting the house on fire. In this frightful condition she rushed out of doors, which increased the terribleness of her condition, the air making the flames which surrounded her more deathly than ever. Mr. Goldthorp and family were in the house at the time, but all were so terrified by the rapidity with which the flames enveloped the house that Miss Sanborn received no assistance until every particle of clothing was burned from her body. Her flesh was burned to a crisp, and her condition after the fire had done its worst was horrible in the extreme. The young lady is still alive, but there is no possible hope of her living but a few hours at most. Miss Sanborn was about 20 years of age, and was a servant in the pastor's family. The parsonage was totally destroyed, with nearly all its contents. Very few articles of household goods were saved. We understand that the house was insured in the Farmers' Insurance Company of the Town of Richmond.

FELL FROM A CAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 31.—A young colored man named Harvey Lewis, in some strange manner, was fatally injured by falling from passenger-train No. 2 on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near the junction some 3 miles south of the city, this morning about 2:30 o'clock. The stoppage of the train at the junction caused him to take his valise and go to the door to look out, and just as he reached the platform the train started suddenly with a jerk, causing him to lose his balance and swing outward. He caught at the guard as he fell, and, losing his hold, was thrown under the steps of the car and dragged a considerable distance over the ties, receiving dreadful bruises about the shoulders and getting a terrible gash about 3 inches long in the right side of the head. It will be necessary to amputate about half the foot near the instep. It is thought that the internal injuries sustained will, together with the loss of blood, prove fatal, as his back is beaten almost to a jelly.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

GREELEY, Col., July 25.—During the violent storm which passed over this section Monday, the house of M. B. V. Gifford, situated some 30 miles down the Platte, nearly opposite Corona, was struck by lightning and burned. There were present in the house at the time William H. Humphrey and wife and a hired man named Alonzo Woodson, all of whom were either killed by the lightning or stunned so as to be unable to escape from the flames. When rescued, their bodies were burned nearly to a crisp, and were almost unrecognizable.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 31.—A little son of J. A. Buttons, of Alden, was drowned in the river there yesterday. The body was recovered in the evening.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 31.—William Nowell, aged 10 years, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Nishnabotna River near Big Grove, Ia. The body was recovered.

BLEW OUT A CYLINDER-HEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEROY, Ill., July 31.—This afternoon, by the blowing out of a cylinder-head, $500 damage was done to the flouring mill of Barnum, Bruner & Keenan. It will take two weeks to repair. No insurance.

BITTEN BY A TARANTULA.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—Fount M. Hughes, a well-known river pilot, died from the bite of a tarantula, received while asleep on the steamer Eddyville, while lying at Evansville, a week ago.

Irish National Schools.

London Times.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland report that there were upon the rolls of their schools last year 1,011,799 children, and that returns obtained relating to 1,007,671 of these pupils show that 798,024 were Roman Catholics. But in these returns of the numbers on the rolls a child attending different schools in the year is counted at each of them. The number on the rolls on the last day of the month immediately preceding the annual examination in 1875, and who had actually attended school on any of the fourteen days immediately before that date, was but 577,541, and the average daily attendance for the year was 389,961, being less by 5,429 than in the preceding year. Of the above 798,024 Roman Catholic children on the rolls, 401,199 were in schools under Roman Catholic teachers, and attended by Roman Catholic children only. The returns show 396,827 Roman Catholic children in schools with a mixed attendance of children; but 361,724 of this number were in schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, and only 8,591 were in schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, and 26,512 in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively. Of 209,291 Protestant children on the rolls, less than 46,000 were in schools under Protestant teachers and attended by Protestant children exclusively, and nearly 164,000 were in schools with a mixed attendance, but three-fourths of this last number were in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively.

Norwegian Paintings at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

American Architect and Building News (Boston), July 22.

The best landscape-room in the Exhibition is the Norwegian. There are a half-dozen painters represented, who work as earnestly and enthusiastically as any men who can be named. The results are masculine, frank studies of Norwegian scenery, that are full of nature, not lacking in sentiment, and painted in an agreeable scale of color as well. A. Normann's three paintings of fjords give most powerful impressions of the rugged landscape. The atmospheric effect, the decisive apposition, and a really muscular manner of treatment, are supplemented by a remarkable finesse of color and strength of tone. Much in the style of Munthe is Jacob Schive's winter landscape, with pale afterglow shimmering on the ice and snow of an inlet. Still another one who paints in the new Dusseldorf school is Niels B. Moller, who sends four realistic studies, one of which—a view of rough coast scenery, with an approaching storm—is truthfulness itself. Before the series of strong landscapes, but meagrely noticed here, one almost forgets to look at a really fine figure-picture—Ruth and Boaz in the wheat-field. It is the work of Otto Sinding, who paints at Munich. The limits of a single article scarcely afford space to recognize in a proper manner the most excellent qualities of the Norwegian landscapes; it must suffice to say simply that they have no parallels and few equals in the Exhibition.

The nerves of women, says the Austin (Nev.) *Reveille*, are something hard to understand. A woman who can throw a tea-cup at her husband's head with unerring aim, will wake the echoes with her screams the next minute if a bug happens to light on the back of her neck; and the woman who could coolly horsewhip the man who slanders her, will jump on a chair and holler blue murder at the sight of a mouse on the carpet.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

State of Trade for the Last Six Months.

Increased Export of Cotton Goods---Decline in Iron and Steel Exports.

London Times, July 12.

The Board of Trade returns for the last six months show strong evidence of the pressure to which our commerce is subjected. There is a decrease both in exports and imports, and that in exports is the larger, being 9.7 per cent as compared with 7 per cent in imports. Moreover, the year 1875 was one of decline; so that these figures indicate a prolongation of that general decline which we have had so often to notice. For much of this, however, the public have been prepared. The slackness of business is so universal that almost every class is aware of it as a fact. It is the degree in which this state of things, already too familiar to business men by personal experience, may affect the general sum of our business calculations that the public are anxious to ascertain. How far does the aggregate of losses in particular branches of business indicate a further decline in the business of the nation? What signs are there that the approach of more prosperous times is still to be postponed? Taken as a whole, the present returns

CANNOT IN THIS SENSE BE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

If there is little to show that we are nearer a more prosperous season, there are many proofs that the lengthened depression has not produced general exhaustion. The country is still able to bear the trial, prolonged and severe though it be. With this negative comfort we must be content. The healthy constitution of our commercial system remains unimpaired while we wait for the general gloom which prevails in all parts of the world to disperse. We suffer it is true, but not organically, and, therefore, we may fairly hope that when the better times at last arrive we shall be found holding our former position with the additional advantage of many lessons from the period of adversity through which we have passed. We have increased evidence of commercial difficulty on one hand, and of reserve force on the other. Our manufacturers and merchants are still holding their own, in spite of the altered conditions of business and the general stagnation of trade. The power of resisting the continued strain is the hopeful feature of these returns. For any sign of the strain diminishing we look in vain.

If we turn from general conclusions to details, the most remarkable fact in these returns is the surprising energy with which

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE

has been maintained during the last two years. There is an increase both in quantity and value in yarn, and an increase in quantity in piece goods notwithstanding a steady decline in price. The possibility of continuing the manufacture here at such reduced prices is to some extent explained by the import returns of raw cotton, which give an increase for the six months in quantity, with a reduction of 11½ per cent in value. With this great reduction in the cost of material, the continued manufacture for falling markets becomes inexplicable; and that this is not merely the result of a resolution to hold on, but indicates a healthy condition of trade, the opening of new markets seems to show. Our cotton trade to Java and the Philippine Islands has nearly doubled within the last two years, and our cotton goods are still sent to all our great markets with ever-increasing abundance. To all parts of the East we continue to export these goods, in spite of the embarrassment in which the condition of silver involves our trade with India. The continued exportation to Turkey may be accounted for by the circumstance that Turkey is still the gate of many Asiatic nationalities. Even, however, though our customers may not be Turkish subjects, it will be hardly possible for a great transit business to remain uninterrupted by the crisis in which the Empire is now involved. We must therefore be prepared for some check in this direction, but that this great manufacture, notwithstanding the falling off in some of our transatlantic markets has been so far able to adapt itself to declining prices, and go on with vigor during a long period of depression, is striking evidence of the commanding position it has attained over the whole world.

IN ALKALIS AND IN COAL AND COKE

we have the usual indications of business settling to new levels. There is a slight decrease in value, a considerable augmentation in quantity, and this transition process is still more visible in the case of another important item of export—iron and steel. For the six months there is a decline in quantity of 3 per cent, and in value of 16 per cent. In the various goods of this description, from one circumstance or another, the lower values have not yet produced a sufficiently increased demand to swell the total of quantity. The general cessation of railway construction in many important countries is no small item under this head. In cast and wrought-iron generally there is a steady increase on last year for the half-year, and, though there is a slight decrease for the month as compared with June, 1875, there is an increase as compared with the previous year; but, on the other hand, there is a large decrease in value both for the half-year and the month. Linen manufactures are also declining, but their remarkable buoyancy last year makes their comparatively inferior position this year less significant. The contracted state of business is shown all through the import returns, which give a decline on the imports of raw material, the total being principally maintained by articles of consumption, such as bacon, butter, Indian corn, wheat-meal, potatoes. This increase, it will be noticed, is greatest in the commoner articles of consumption, while there is a decline in those articles the consumption of which varies with a more prosperous condition of the nation—coffee, sugar, tea, and wine. Thus there is an increase of 85 per cent for the month in Indian corn, of 132.7 per cent in potatoes, a decline in coffee of 34 per cent, in sugar of 33. While the balance of some £86,000,000 in favor of imports is strong evidence of the decline of exports

AND OF OUR TRADE GENERALLY,

it need not occasion any apprehension as to the condition of foreign exchanges. There is nothing connected with the bullion returns to indicate any drain of gold, and of silver we have more than enough. On the whole bullion return the excess of import over export remains much as in previous years, and the comparative cessation this year of the system of foreign loans will take away occasion for any extraordinary export of gold. In shipping we have, as before, the same evidence of continuous progress. The increase in the coasting trade is continuous for the last three years. It is possible this apparent improvement is due to a more restricted condition of trade, dealers preferring the economic system of sending goods by coasting vessels to the costly and more expeditious mode of railway conveyance. However that may be, the tonnage of British shipping both entered and cleared in the coasting trade continues to grow, and in the foreign trade the decline which seemed to have set in last year has been decidedly checked. There is a considerable increase in the tonnage entered, while that cleared is much about the same as in 1875.

THE FIGURES FOR THE LAST MONTH

are, perhaps, the worst feature in these returns. There is an increasing decline in exports, and that affecting such imported items as linen, piece goods, woolen yarn, iron, and steel; and while there is an increase in imports on the half-year, there is a decline in June, this decline being chiefly in raw materials. These facts assure us that this country is still able to bear the strain which all trading nations now suffer from. The trades connected with the habits of luxury are exposed to serious difficulty; but the general manufactures of the country, though considerably straitened, are still free from actual emergency, and continue active, ready to benefit hereafter by their experience of this time. There are no signs that, in comparison with other nations, we have lost ground during the continued stringency of this remarkable period, and in the meantime we are passing to a new commercial era of thoroughly developed telegraph systems, iron-built ships, and rapid sea communication. Contemporaneously we are feeling in many ways the reaction from overtrading. But, notwithstanding all these difficulties, English manufacturers are able to adapt themselves to the altering conditions of trade, and keep their country represented in all the chief markets of the world. Thus, while we wait for some new movement onwards, we may well be content with the evidence of strength, resource, and foresight which such figures supply.

A Strong Objection.

Elmira Gazette.

"Are you satisfied with the jury, gentlemen?" said Judge Noonan, this morning, after the jury had been impanneled.

"We are," said the lawyers in a chorus.

A tall, gaunt figure rose up solemnly in the jury box, and said impressively, "But I'm not."

"What's your objection, Mr. Snooks?" inquired His Honor, blandly.

"This young man on my right, your Honor, has been eating onions."

"Objection overruled; go on with the case," observed Judge Noonan, with a significant glance at the Sheriff, and the tall man sat down resignedly and held a white handkerchief to his nose as a kind of signal of distress.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R.-R.-R.-

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays Inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

...AY'S REMEDIES.
R. R. R.
...DWAY'S
...Y RELIEF
...the Worst Pains in
...e to Twenty Minutes.
ONE HOUR
...g this Advertisement Need
...One Suffer with Pain.
...WAY'S
...EADY
RELIEF
IS A
...r Every Pain.
...the First and is the
...Pain Remedy
...E TO TWENTY MINUTES.
...S READY RELIEF
WILL
...Instant Ease.
...and AGUE.
...ADWAY'S
...TING PILLS,
...n Tumor
...' growth cured by
...Y'S REMEDIES
...DWAY'S
...anResolvent,
...LOOD PURIFIER,
...32 Warren-st, N. Y.

THE TAX-FIGHTERS.

Devices by Which They Are Seeking to Escape.

Finding Fault with the Doings of the Board of Equalization.

The Appropriation Ordinance Says "Common" Council, Instead of "City" Council.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the County Court yesterday were given up to arguments on some of the general questions involved in the tax-levy, and, consequently, the proceedings attracted little attention, there being fewer lookers-on than on any day since the contest with the tax-fighters commenced.

MR. JOHN BORDEN

opened for the objectors. He said they had endeavored to raise a point regarding the action of the State Board of Equalization, the drift and force of which went to show that the addition of 52 per cent to the valuation of city lots and 62 per cent to lands was illegal, and, therefore, the valuation upon which the tax was extended was void. He claimed the proceedings of the Board proved that the 52 and 62 per cent were added for the purpose of bringing property up to one-half its fair cash value, and not for the purpose of equalizing the value as the law required, the law requiring that property should be equalized as well assessed at its fair cash value. By the law the Board was required to assess the capital stock of railroads, their tracks and rolling-stock, and the capital stock of corporations; and, in assessing railroads and corporations, in order to find the value of their franchises, they had to assess the capital stock at its fair cash value, and from that take the fair cash value of the tangible property. Instead of doing this, however, the Board had assessed the capital stock at its fair cash value, thrown off one-half, and, from the remainder, deducted the entire value of the tangible property, which resulted in many instances in leaving corporations without any property upon which to pay taxes. The effect of this was to omit $92,944,258, and to throw the burden of taxation on individual taxpayers. He also made the point that all the property of a railroad company that was used for railway purposes was assessed as "railroad track," and the proportion of miles in any county, compared with the whole number of miles, was taken as the basis for fixing the value of the property in that particular county. In this way property in Cook County worth $20,000 an acre was assessed that sum, but the county derived no benefit from it. The Rock Island Road had property worth $256,000 in Chicago, and track property worth $4,000 in Will County. They divided it in the proportion of 24 to 32,—the number of miles in each county,—and Will County levied and collected town, county, village, and other taxes on property located in Cook County. On this ground he claimed that the General Revenue law was unconstitutional, since it allowed the withdrawal of a large amount of property from the imposition of taxes by the municipality in which it was located.

MR. E. J. WHITEHEAD,

for the objectors, contended that a proper levy had not been made for city taxes, and that, if there had been a levy, the taxes were levied for illegal purposes. To support this proposition, he urged that the law required the City Council, in the first quarter of the fiscal year, to ascertain the total amount of money to be appropriated, and to appropriate it for specific purposes; and the city charter declared that all ordinances appropriating money or levying taxes should be published within thirty days after they were passed, and that such ordinances should not take effect until the day after publication. The ordinance making the appropriation for taxes for 1875 was not published as the law required. As to the illegality of the taxes levied, his argument was that the Council could only appropriate money where they were authorized to do so by law, i. e., by the letter of the law. The adoption of the charter of 1872 abrogated all the provisions of the old charter, the present city charter giving the Council no authority to appropriate money for school purposes, the entertainment of official visitors, or to pay the salaries of officers other than those elected by the people or duly appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. With regard to the taxes of the towns of North and West Chicago, he claimed that they were never levied or properly certified either to the Board of County Commissioners or the County Clerk: that the clerks of those towns certified that the taxes were levied by vote of the people at the annual election, while the law declared that, in towns within the limits of a corporate city, the electors should have no such right or power, but that the tax levied should be levied by the Board of Town Auditors and by them certified to the County Board or the County Clerk. The Board of Auditors of the West Town had audited a large amount of taxes that had been voted by the electors at the annual election which were not a claim against the town, the Board having no right to audit such a claim. And, in extending the taxes levied for the parks of West Chicago, the County Clerk extended them upon the assessment made by the Town Assessor, which only included the real and personal property in that town, and did not include the railroad property which was assessed by the State Board of Equalization,—in round numbers, $1,600,000.

MR. ROBEY

followed also for the objectors. He said:

Three points in relation to the validity of city taxes have presented themselves in this case. They arise upon the Appropriation ordinance, and concern the enactment, the time when the ordinance could take effect, and the unlawful appropriation contained in it. It appears,

First—This ordinance was never enacted.

Second—If enacted, it never took effect.

Third—It contains an unlawful appropriation to pay the interest on a pretended debt which, in fact, the city does not owe.

The first two points are of a character which, in one aspect, is not a favorite with me, being apparently technical and not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself; in another aspect it is of grave importance, for the question whether the officers of Government shall punctiliously obey the law or may dispense with it, or keeping within a doubt may destroy the ends sought by it, is a question of the deepest interest to every citizen of a representative Government.

The first point made is that this ordinance was never enacted; that it never was and never can be a law of the City of Chicago. The charter is explicit, in Chap. 24, Sec. 3. "The style of the ordinances in cities shall be: 'Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of ———.'" There are no other words in the section; this single mandate is all that it contains, and is a positive command that those exact words and no other should be used in every enactment. Direction as to what shall constitute the enacting clause is so important that it is particularly designated in nearly every Constitution (Cushing on Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies—819, 820).

The style of this Appropriation ordinance is: "Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago," substituting the words Common Council in the place of the words City Council, directed by the charter. I am sorry this has occurred, for it subjects the courts to temptation to the crime of disobeying and encouraging disobedience to the positive command of a written law. No principle of law is better settled than that a corporate body is the mere creature of law, and can act only in the manner prescribed in the act of incorporation which gives it existence. (Betts vs. Menard, Breese, 395; Town of Petersburg vs. Metzker, 21 Ill., 205; Metropolitan Bank vs. Godfrey, 23 Ill., 602.) It can act only in the mode prescribed by the law creating it. (Kinzie vs. Chicago, 2 Scam., 187.) It must strictly pursue the law creating it or giving it power to act. (Fitch vs. Pinckard, 4 Scam., 69.) But a single word of the enacting clause is changed. Is it to be justified by saying that any one could understand what is meant? If this argument is good, any words will suffice by which the identity of the body with the City Council, and the intent to enact, appear, for instance: "Be it ordained by the representative body of the City of Chicago;" "It is appointed by the legislative department of the Municipal Corporation of Chicago;" "The assembled Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation of Chicago decree;"—a hundred formulas can be found to convey the meaning expressed in the statutory formula as well, and identifying the body ordaining better, than the substitute found at the head of this appropriation ordinance. The words Common Council are nowhere used in the charter; we must resort to other sources to know their meaning, as embraced in this pretended ordinance. We find in all cases where a charter provides a Common Council, it defines its constitution. In some cases it consists of the Mayor and Aldermen, or representatives, in a single house; in others, of the Aldermen only; in others, of two representative bodies modeled after the plan of a Senate and House of Representatives. And, in many cases, the Mayor is no more a constituent part of the Common Council than the Governor is a part of the General Assembly of this State.

On the other hand, the City Council is created by the Charter; its constitution is exactly defined in Art. III.; exact powers are conferred upon it by that name in Art. V.; Sec. 2 prescribes the exact terms in which it shall exert that power. It may exert its power by its own name, and its name is as important as its seal would be if it was empowered to act only by its seal. True, the title to the ordinance in question shows a change of only one word, but there are only two words in the name. It is a small word, but the change constitutes a clear transgression of the statute. If the change may be made in that one important word, it may be made in two or three, or in the whole eight, for there are only eight words that the statute has said shall be the words used to create ordinances. Admit that the law may be dispensed with or annulled as to one word, and there is no point at which you can stop. You may deny to the law effect in every syllable; all may be changed, and the mere creation of the statute may do as it will that which the law has said shall be done in a particular way. If the word can be changed it can be omitted. If it can be omitted others may, and the words "Be it ordained" (omitting all the rest of the formula) would be a good enacting clause, notwithstanding the statute.

The ordinance must, however, be tried by itself. The City Council can do no act except in the name and the exact manner prescribed by the law giving it power to act. The ordinance must show on its face that it was the exertion of a delegated power by the identical body, and in the name selected as the agent and badge of authority. Failing in that it is not law.

The Court at this point adjourned until this morning.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The letter of friend Hammer in Sunday's issue hardly covers all points, and to make them clear I will give all the points briefly: First—The "National" is not reinsuring the "Republic." Second—The National is adding to the cash surrender values of "Republic" policies the sum it would cost the National in expenses to get new business, and give its policy accordingly. Other companies can do the same, only other companies generally have a higher rate of premium than the National. The Republic Life has filled every contract up to date; its million of paid-up capital has been very nearly exhausted in doing so, and if depreciation of real estate, stocks, and bonds goes on as it has been doing, the day is not far distant when the policy-holders will say the Republic officers acted very honorably in informing each policy-holder of the exact state of affairs.

Although the funds of the two companies are managed by the same parties, the United States charter of the one and the Illinois charter of the other distinctly prohibit the using of the funds of the one company to save the other.

The recent decision at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the case of the reinsurance of the Craftsmen's by the Hope, and of the Hope by the New Jersey Mutual,—by which decision the reinsurance of one company by another is decided to be ultra vires,—deters one company from reinsuring another on the score of common prudence.

Therefore, paid-up policies the Republic is cashing at ordinary rates of interest and the policies that are in force it is transferring by consent of each policy-holder, allowing pro rata in cash such sum as, put with the additional sum allowed by the National, will recoup the policy-holder for the difference in rate at his present age and at his former age. The policy-holders throughout the country are rapidly approving this course, and complimenting the officers on their straightforwardness. The stockholders of the Republic, with that fairness characteristic of Chicago capitalists, have stood up to the rack, and will continue to do so, notwithstanding losses incurred by fire, by commercial depression, or by dishonesty on the part of former agents at distant points. But the policy-holder is not to complain until he has actually lost something, and if ever that occurs he must recollect that all that human skill could do was done to avert his loss. Yours truly,

JOSEPH L. TOPHAM.

THE STENCHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—I have taken especial interest and pleasure in reading the report, in your last Sunday's issue, of your investigation of the stench-nuisance. I am glad that you have devoted so much of your valuable paper to the exposure of the names of firms that are guilty of inflicting on the entire City of Chicago, and the surrounding country for many miles, the most intolerable, health robbing, rest-disturbing, insinuating, all-pervading nuisance that to-day disgraces any city in the Union! They daily load the air with this disgusting, unhealthy stink with impunity, and we, 500,000 citizens, must supinely submit to it, inhaling disease and death into our systems, and being unable to escape it or get redress. It may not be so bad in all parts of the city as at my residence, between Wood and Lincoln streets, on Monroe, but it has frequently been so thick in the middle of the night in my bedroom that the feeling of suffocation that comes with it has waked me from a sound sleep. The breeze, these warm evenings and nights, comes from the south, and consequently and inevitably comes to our portion of the city laden with Bridgeport smells. We don't like close, stifling, hot nights, but prefer them to nights that are a little cooler, but that smell so! The city authorities should compel them all to take care of their obnoxious matter in such a way that it will be obnoxious no longer. In case the authorities don't take the matter promptly in hand, let the abused citizens mete out a liberal supply of tar-and-feather justice to the offenders, and raze their establishments to the ground. HOOSIER.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 28.—The article in your paper of the 22d, signed "Pro Bono Publico," in relation to an additional Deaf and Dumb Institution for this State, to be located at or near Chicago, is founded upon nothing more than simple justice to the deaf mutes of that locality. The reason why such an institution was not established a few years ago, is simply this: It would of necessity bring to notice a Principal of said institution who perhaps might show more ability in deaf-mute education than the Principal of the present State institution located here may possess. When you are told that the Principal of the present State institution has and does influence Governors, Legislators, etc., solely for the purpose of rendering his name the only one engaged in that specialty in Illinois, you can then see that it is a plain case of jealousy that prevents the founding of another institution in the more populous regions of Northern Illinois. It is high time that the City of Chicago, by means of her delegation in the next General Assembly, should have something to say in relation to this important subject. JUSTICE.

GAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Is it not possible that, instead of being subjected to the large annual expenditure of $700,000 for lighting the streets, etc., with gas, the city might derive an income therefrom? The recent reductions are thus computed: Saved by 3 feet, instead of 5 feet burners, two-fifths of expense; saved by reduction of 50 cents per thousand, one-fifth; saved by reducing lighting two hours each night, one-fifth; total saving, four-fifths. Now, if the gas companies will take off another 50 cents per thousand feet, the reduction will equal five-fifths, and the streets will be lighted for nothing. In such case to light the gas another hour later in the evening will require the gas companies to pay the city something. FRACTIONS.

A MODEL WISCONSIN "REFORMER."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—I notice that the Milwaukee correspondent of the Chicago *Times* is very much interested in the endeavor to throw mud at the Hon. Charles G. Williams, member of Congress from the First Wisconsin District. It may be interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, many of whom are well acquainted with our popular Congressman, Mr. Williams, to know that this Milwaukee correspondent is one Elias A. Calkins, formerly notoriously connected with the old printing contracts in Wisconsin, on which this Calkins has asked the Wisconsin Legislature for an annual appropriation at every session of the Wisconsin Legislature, although the records show that the Calkins claim has been receipted for "in full" once or twice, since which time this model reformer and protege of Gov. Taylor, who is now foremost among those who shout "Reform" most lustily, has received many thousands of dollars out of the Wisconsin Treasury, and because Mr. Williams, while a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, opposed this squandering of the people's money on a bill already receipted for "in full," is the real reason why he is now maligned by the model Tilden reformer from Milwaukee. ONE WHO KNOWS.

OUR EXPOSITION.

It Will Excel the Display of Any Preceding Year.

Notable Features in Some of the Departments.

The big building down on the lake-shore is beginning to show symptoms of returning life. There are still five weeks before the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will be opened to the public, but preparations are already well under way for that event, which is always anticipated with interest by the people of Chicago and the Northwest. Mr. John P. Reynolds, having returned from Philadelphia, where he filled the responsible position of juror of awards at the Centennial, may now be found daily at his office in the Exposition Building, busily engaged in receiving applications for space and arranging the numerous details of the great enterprise of which he is the head and front. An able corps of assistants is also on hand. Mr. Johnson has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been, since the opening of the Centennial, in charge of the Illinois State Building.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS

at present is most encouraging, and the managing officials unite in saying that the prospects were never better for a financially successful exhibition, and one that shall be a credit to the city and State. Never in the previous history of the Exposition have the preparations been so far advanced at a corresponding period as they are at present. Exhibitors have come forward with a surprising alacrity, and have put in their applications for space far earlier than customary, and the consequence is that Mr. Reynolds is enabled to give already a very good general idea of what the exhibition will amount to and how the various departments will be represented. In regard to the building, it may be well to remind the readers that it has a length of 1,000 feet and an average width of 240 feet; is admirably lighted in every part, night and day; has a water supply thoroughly distributed by service-pipes, and in the control of a well-organized fire brigade, so as to render the occurrence of serious loss by fire almost impossible. The mechanical department is supplied with 840 feet of line-shafting, in four different sections, each having an engine with ample propelling power. The Art Hall is 75x120 feet, and has a hanging surface of 15,000 square feet. The Conservatory has an area of about 7,000 square feet for the display of fruits and flowers.

Beginning with the

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT HALL,

a few facts about the present condition and prospects of this department may be of interest. This is located at the north end of the building. Already every foot of space has been taken by prominent manufacturers of machines, and a few of the more recent applicants have been assigned to places in the main building. Nor is the list complete as yet by any means. Several of the large manufacturers who will be represented this year, as they have been in the past, have not made their formal applications. McCormick, John Deere, and others, might be mentioned. They will probably be located in the main hall, together with other late applicants. It is clear that in the matter of agricultural implements there will be no lack.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT,

always one of the most interesting features of the show, will this year outdo its previous displays. Mr. Reynolds gives assurance that all the prominent florists have already applied for space. Among other exhibitors may be mentioned the South Park Commissioners, who will be on hand with a fine assortment of plants from the South Park. Another accession to the ranks of the exhibitors will be Wittbold, the florist, whose gardens just north of the city are justly celebrated among the lovers of floriculture. He has never before been represented, and will display as a specialty palms and foreign ferns. Some of his ferns are valued at $100 each.

On account of the very large representation in this department, it has been found necessary to extend the boundaries, allowing the plants to overflow into the south end of the main hall.

Here will be located the

FRUIT AND TREE EXHIBITION,

which is something entirely new, and which will be held under the auspices of the Horticultural Association of Northern Illinois. At the last convention of the Society, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Periann and Dunning, was appointed to look after the arrangements, and they have secured ample space in the main hall next to the Conservatory.

In addition to this there will be a show of florists-goods, including rustic furniture, ornamental ware, and wicker-work, of all kinds. It has been suggested that another valuable feature might be introduced, providing some enterprising commission merchant would place on exhibition in this department specimens of the various fruits received in this market from all tributary points. In regard to the Conservatory itself, it may be said that it will this year be heated by a new apparatus, a locomotive boiler having been placed there for the purpose of giving steam heat.

In the department of

NATURAL HISTORY

there will be no want of interesting and instructive exhibits. The Chicago Academy of Sciences will be fully represented, as usual. State Geologist Worthen will have a collection of minerals, fossils, and Indian antiquities. Prof. Head will also exhibit a collection, as well as Dr. Everett, of Dixon, whose geological and mineralogical collection will be donated at the close of the Exposition to the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Half a dozen amateur collections will complete the department, and fill the space assigned to that very interesting subject.

THE ART GALLERY

is, of course, one of the features towards which all the frequenters of the Exposition yearly turn their eyes in eager expectation. The Art Committee, who have charge of the department, state positively that the collection already engaged is, without doubt, the choicest ever gathered together in the West. It will be made up of the best productions of local artists, supplemented with the finest paintings from private galleries. Among the contributors will be J. R. Jones, S. M. Nickerson, C. M. Henderson, John Stafford, and others. A special attraction will be Walker's "Battle of Lookout Mountain," one of the few good battle-pieces ever painted in this country. Its size is 30x18, and it will occupy the northwest gallery.

IN TEXTILE FABRICS

the display will be extraordinarily large. Mr. George S. Bowen, President of the Northwestern Wood Manufacturers' Association, is now making a strong effort to secure a complete exhibition of wool manufacture. To this end he has issued circulars to the proprietors of all the Western mills, and has received in reply satisfactory assurances of their hearty co-operation. Besides these, the best Chicago houses will be represented, including Field, Leiter & Co., D. B. Fisk, Eddy, Harvey & Carter, Charles Gossage, and others.

The department entitled

PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE

will be larger than ever before, and will exhibit practically everything in that line from glass-blowing to making a wire fence. Boot and shoe-making, sewing machines, silk-thread making, and other processes may be seen here. Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, propose to exhibit an entire printing-office in practical operation, including even type-founding. A Toledo firm will show how barrel-hoops are made. The Newsboys' Home will show chair-bottom manufacturing. Then there will be all kinds of machine-working articles.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

will be equally full of interest. In that of Household Goods there will be no attempt, as there was at the last Exposition, to make a separate show of Decorative Art. Each exhibitor will this year have a space to himself, where he can make a large and more varied display. The photographers are preparing themselves for a general display. In the Educational Department one of the features will be a series of duplicates of work performed by the pupils of the Chicago City schools, now being exhibited at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE NUMBER OF EXHIBITORS,

while it cannot be stated with exactness as yet, will undoubtedly be greater than at the last exhibition, when there were about 800. As to the attendance, Mr. Reynolds anticipates a greater number of visitors than ever before. He thinks that the Exposition will not suffer because of its being held at the same time with the greater exhibition at Philadelphia. On the contrary, according to his idea, the coincidence will be an advantage. It is clear that thousands of people here and throughout the West are and will be prevented from going to Philadelphia by reason of the great expense; and, as their minds are rather inclined towards the subject of exhibitions, it is quite probable that many of them will do the next best thing, and come here. The theory is certainly plausible.

In order to render the trip to this city as economical as possible, an arrangement has already been entered into with three of the railroads, by which the latter agree to reduce their fare during the continuance of the Exposition. Messrs. J. C. McMullin, A. Hughitt, and W. B. Strong, Superintendents of the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, have decided upon a

PROGRAMME OF EXCURSIONS,

of which the following are the principal features:

That the general passenger rates for the round trip be not more than one and one-fifth regular fare.

That with each excursion ticket be sold either a coupon or independent ticket admitting the holder to the Exposition.

That tickets be sold each entire week, good on return during the same week.

That during the first week (Sept. 5 to 9), excursion tickets, as above, be sold at all stations, and that afterwards each line may alternate such sale on different sections or divisions as may seem best.

It is also understood and agreed that the rate named is the maximum, and that any line may make further reduction if so desired.

There is certainly no reason why with these rates there should not be a constantly large attendance of visitors from out of town.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Pastor's company of variety actors began an engagement at this theatre last night. The audience was large. Few, if any, members of the company are new to the city; and it is sufficient to say of them, in bulk, that they give an excellent entertainment of its kind. The best distinctive feature of the show is the Irish singing and character acting of the Fieldings and Kernell. The performers show the results of rigid discipline in the exclusion of gratuitous vulgarisms from the stage.

CRESWOLD'S CONCERTS.

The programme of the Crystal Garden concerts at the Exposition Building embraces selections on the organ by Mr. Creswold, singing by Mrs. Thurston, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Goodwillie, and the Oriental Quartette, and music by the band. The garden is full of fresh air, cooling waters, delightful melodies, and agreeable people; it promises to become a favorite popular resort.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The bill at this place of amusement embraces "The Gunmaker of Moscow" and "The Toodles," which are represented by the regular dramatic company with the usual effect.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This theatre is now running under the management of Mr. J. R. Allen, who has had extensive experience in the profession. The old favorites have been retained in the company, and frequenters of the establishment will observe no changes for the worse.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Haverly reached the city yesterday from San Francisco.

Mr. Leonard Grover has on hand a dramatic trifle for which he has received a favorable offer.

Hooley's Minstrels open next week at the new Chicago Theatre, and the California Minstrels not long afterwards at Hooley's Theatre.

A CANARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 31.—It was currently reported to-day in this vicinity that the wife of Howard Eighme, whom it will be remembered so mysteriously disappeared some four weeks since, had been found in a well near Makanda. Upon a thorough investigation this rumor proves to be a canard started to create a sensation. It has been conclusively proven that Eighme could not have possibly had a part in his wife's disappearance, as a neighbor named Jones, with whom Eighme was working the day of the disappearance, says Eighme was not out of his sight during the whole day. Some citizens of Makanda assert that she is alive and well, but are very careful to conceal their information. It is now generally thought that Eighme is clear of all charges made against him in this matter, and it is hoped she will soon come to light.

A WISCONSIN EXCURSION-PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WINSLOW, Kennebec Co., Me., July 28.—The inhabitants of this moral district were to-day treated to a novel sight,—a couple of prairie-schooners all the way from near Jefferson, Wis., and eleven weeks out. Mr. Sullivan Soule, the patriarch of the party, has been in Wisconsin thirty-five years. He says his family became somewhat disgusted with their Western home, and wanted to "go somewhere." So, to show them the country, he rigged up two teams, and came East by way of Philadelphia and the Centennial. They are bound for Dexter, Me., where Mr. Soule used to live. He says the whole family of them are so home-sick for Wisconsin that they would give all they are worth to be back again. They are here on a visit only, and will soon return there, to remain content the rest of their lives. G. S. P.

CORBETT AND M'CABE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., July 27.—At the great National Reunion held here two years ago, when Gen. Sherman was present, Boston Corbett, Lincoln's avenger, the executioner of Booth, and Chaplain C. C. McCabe, the great singer, were both received at our camp with unbounded applause. Their addresses are now unknown to this Committee; and, through the columns of the press of the West, we desire to extend to them a very urgent and cordial invitation to attend the next National Reunion here, Sept. 5.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
(By R. B. HOOVER, Sec'y).

P. S.—These two distinguished soldiers are supposed to reside near Chicago.

Had Gov. Tilden Been Dining?

Albany Evening Journal.

Gov. Tilden may be able to ride both the hard and soft money horses at one and the same time, but a little incident which occurred on the New Scotland road last Friday evening shows that he cannot drive a team "worth a cent." The facts of the incident referred to appear to be that on the evening in question Mr. Isaac V. Grant, of the firm of Daniel Weidman & Co., wholesale grocers, accompanied by his wife, was driving along in a buggy, at a moderate pace, toward the residence of Mr. Leonard Ten Eyck, 7 miles from the city, where they are residing for the summer. It was about 7 o'clock, when suddenly a carriage was observed approaching, and in another instant the wagon in which they were seated was violently collided with, one wheel was wrenched off, the wagon overturned, and both Mr. Grant and his wife precipitated headlong to the bed of the road. The horse driven by Mr. Grant was frightened and started forward, dragging him a considerable distance and severely injuring him. A farmer who had observed the whole transaction ran to the assistance of Mr. Grant, while another farmer, named Becker, caught the runaway. Mr. Grant was found to be seriously injured about the limbs and body, and will be confined to his house for some days. His wife fortunately escaped serious injury. While the party were gathered about Mr. Grant, the driver of the wagon which had caused the accident, who proved to be none other than Gov. Tilden, came up and proceeded to apologize for the accident, saying some cattle grazing some distance away had caused his horse to shy. He was, of course, very sorry, and willing to bear all the expenses of repairs, etc. The gentleman who had witnessed the accident and heard the explanation of the Governor, and who, by the way, is an honest, outspoken Democratic farmer, characterized the explanation as a "—— lie," said that the accident was solely caused by the careless, bungling driving of the Governor, and that he ought to be arrested and punished, as the road was wide, and any one in his sober senses could have avoided the collision. The Governor bore the rebuke meekly enough, and finally, re-entering his wagon, drove back to Albany with his companion. Mr. Grant was conveyed to his temporary residence at Mr. L. Ten Eyck's, and made as comfortable as possible.

Dog Bites.

Mr. Macdonald, in *Land and Water*, says: "I beg to invoke the powerful aid of your columns to dispel the silly delusion that a person bitten by a dog will die of hydrophobia, should the animal go mad afterward. Many people of nervous temperament have actually died of this fear alone, while a lamentable amount of ignorance on the subject is still allowed to grow up. When a dog bites he is instantly suspected of madness, although not one in a thousand of the offenders is rabid; consequently, numbers of our canine friends are cruelly sacrificed in mere panic. Moreover, hundreds of our superstitious fellow-creatures once bitten live in horrible suspense, believing that they must die of the dreadful malady. Now, the bite of a sound dog is no more fatal than the scratch of a child. Furthermore, a competent authority states that, even when rabid dogs bite, only one case out of twenty-nine is followed by hydrophobia."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TENTS, CAMP-EQUIPAGE of all kinds, at the Government Goods Depot. 81 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET PICKET FENCE, 4 FEET high, square pickets, perfect order; will be sold low. Apply at Room 5, 132 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR AN INvention needed by every lady. Sample sent upon receipt of 25 cents. You can sell them to your immediate friends. Address W. B. BOTH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MERCHANT WITH $8,000 to $10,000 capital. The S. N. Wilcox Lumbering Company at Morgan, Newaygo County, Mich., wish to sell out their store and stock of goods at that point. The Company handle about 15,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and sell from $45,000 to $50,000 worth of goods per annum and control the trade at that point, but the business is too large to intrust to employes, and hence they wish to sell out the merchandise part of it. For particulars, address S. N. WILCOX, Room 8 Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago.

A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE—A THREE-fourths interest or the whole of a first-class agricultural-machinery business in one of the best inland business towns in Northeastern Iowa, established in 1867; large and lucrative trade in an old-settled and rich neighborhood. A big chance for a man with $5,000 to $8,000 capital. Also, a fine 2-story 11-room dwelling and four lots in same town. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Z, Dyersville, Ia.

AN INTEREST IN LIGHT MANUFACTURING business; ready sale and large profits, suitable for lady or gentleman. Call on J. M. BEVERLEY, 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise that will invoice upwards of $15,000, with a trade of $55,000 a year, in one of the best business points in Western Illinois; reason for selling, a desire to engage in other business. For any information address A. B. WEBB, care Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT THE JUNCTION OF TWO GOOD railroads, a good-paying hotel and eating-house, house-furniture, etc. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 193, Clinton, Wis.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SALOONS IN the city on the South Side. Inquire at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts., basement.

FOR SALE—$5,000—THE LARGEST PLANING-mill in the city; all the machinery in first-class order, with buildings (machinery and building cost $30,000); everything complete for $5,000, and clear. Parties want money and will sell at these figures if taken at once. This is the finest business chance offered in the West. Call and look at it. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A VAriety store and circulating library. House to rent. Apply at 957 Madison-st.

MUST SELL—FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND cutlery business; profits $60 weekly; price $1,500; one-half cash, one-half real estate. Address G 50, Tribune office.

THE BEST THING OUT—CROQUET EXCELLED—The "National Capitol," a new patented game apparatus for lawn and parlor (wire and cast iron). Three very interesting games: "76," "National Capitol," and "Presidential Election." Whole patent or interest for sale. Call at Room 6, 133 East Madison-st.

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN $900 stock, with business clearing me $200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

WILL SELL OR RENT A NICELY-FITTED UP saloon. Call at No. 518 State-st.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A GENTEEL cash business that will support two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos to rent and for sale on easy terms, at bottom prices. Best bargains in the city. N. GOOLD & SON, 248 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE AND upright pianos. 30 years established. 75 first premiums. 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

I WILL OFFER UNTIL SOLD SECOND-HAND pianos as follows:

1	7-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	$200
1	7⅓-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	250
1	Concert Grand	500
1	7⅓-octave Marshall & Wendall	125
1	7-octave Emerson	140
1	7-octave Edwards & Son	120
1	6-octave Gilbert	50
1	6¼-octave Stodard	180

Also a large assortment of Organs at prices ranging from $50 to $100. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

LARGE STOCK
FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS,
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PIANist, with a good voice, in a concert-saloon. Address W. WALLACE, 207 North Robey-st.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
BY HARDMAN,
THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

$75 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano, with stool and cover. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$225 BUYS ELEGANT NEW FIRST-CLASS 7-octave piano, on easy monthly payment; or will rent for $7 per month, with privilege of purchasing. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VANBUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, with board in family if desired; lake front. References.

West Side.

18 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—NEW marble block, fourth house south of Randolph-st.; fine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, $6 or $7 per week; references exchanged.

Hotels.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—New rooms and excellent board, $5 to $7 per week; commutation tickets, $4.

KLEINE'S HOTEL, 100 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—Very pleasant rooms and first-class board; terms $5.50 to $6 per week; day-board $4.50 per week; single meals 25c each.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Room with board, $1.50 to $2 per day, $8 to $8 per week; day board, $4.50.

SAINT CAROLINES COURT HOTEL, CORNER West Washington and Elizabeth-sts.—This elegant hotel has been repaired, calcimined, and frescoed throughout from top to bottom. Prices for board have been reduced at the lowest rates to suit the times. D. H. DANOLDS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, etc., without regard to cost, to close out stock. 10 and 12 East Washington-st. H. B. HILL.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS BOUGHT and sold on commission; good stock on hand; painting and repairing. MARTIN'S carriage-shop, 47 Wells-st.

HANDSOME BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS, GOOD traveler, covered grocery-wagon, and harness, together or separately; a bargain. Call or address J. L. DOBBS, 5 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness in exchange for a new two-story brick house, small mortgage of $1,500. Call at 89 Fulton-st. Principals call.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE FOR THE GROCERY business; no horse-trader need apply. At H. L. REG & CO.'S, 34 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 12-SEATED OMNIbus in good condition. Address, with terms, Q 48, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, CLOSED, BALANCED, and examined; short time; reasonable rates; by an expert. Address O 78, Tribune office.

JOHN A. SAFFORD & CO., COUNSELLORS AT law, expert accountants, and collectors. Accounts adjusted at counting-rooms. Remittances prompt. Address JOHN A. SAFFORD & CO., Room No. 4, 141 Adams-st., Chicago.

TRUNKS—TRUNKS—TRUNKS—
Valises, Valises,
Ladies' Hand-Bags,
Gents' Satchels
bought at bankrupt sale in New York.
Large discount from regular prices.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, A. F. & A. Mason, to manage a business at Milwaukee; good opening for the right man; permanent and profitable employment. Call at 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES PRIVATE lessons in dancing by a lady who can furnish music; terms liberal. Address, stating where lessons can be given, B 46, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $1,000, willing to go to St. Louis and clear $4,000 to $5,000 per annum as his share; no humbug, plenty of work; business legitimate, permanent, and profitable; no risks; a rare chance for regular, square business; only one man can get it; the same in successful operation here. Investigate. Address for five days, 141, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A first-class established liquor business. Apply at 220 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKER with $500, to help extend a light, clean, and profitable business; investigation solicited. 117 North Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST-PAYING business in the Northwest; capital required, $1,000. Address M 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST MARKET ON the West Side. I am doing a good paying business. Address B 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE NO. 1 BOARD AND ROOM FOR A good horse, buggy, and harness. Address G 60, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE MARBLE HOUSE MICHIgan-av. Brick house Highland Park. House Winnetka. 40 lots Forty-seventh-st. MEARS, 47 Reaper Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—MY TWO-STORY STORE, 26 x60, and dwelling attached, barn, carriage-house, garden, etc., everything in good repair, trade long established and doing a successful cash business; best corner in a live, growing railroad town of 2,000 inhabitants. S. D. ALFRED, Cambridge, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING IN the business-centre of a live town of 11,000 inhabitants, in Central Wisconsin, for Chicago property, or a stock of goods. E 56, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADison-st.:

$10,000 each—Nos. 9 and 11 Park-av., octagon brown stone fronts, with barns, and lots 22x140; $1,500 down.

$7,500 each—Two elegant octagon-front brick dwellings and lots, south fronts on Ontario-st., near Dearborn.

$7,500—Octagon stone front and lot on Dearborn-st., east front, near Erie-st. A decided bargain.

$6,000 each—Three octagon brick dwellings, 3-story and basement, south front on Division-st., near State; new.

$4,800 each—Six octagon-front brick dwellings and lots on Jackson-st., east of Leavitt; easy terms.

FRAMED DWELLINGS AND LOTS.

$4,000—Ten-room dwelling, and lot 26x130, on Green-st., between Monroe and Adams; terms easy.

$5,500—Ten-room dwelling, and lot 30x130, on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; very cheap.

$4,500—No. 1659 Wabash-av., east front, lot 25x180, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; look at it; it is very cheap.

$1,250—Seven-room cottage, barn, and lot 22x124, on northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court, between Western-av. and railroad; a decided bargain.

$1,250—Good cottage, and lot 28x100, on northwest corner Taylor and Cypress-sts., with a good barn; improvements cost $1,500.

VACANT LOTS.

$1,600 cash—Lot 25x130, clear, on Thirty-sixth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

$80 per foot—Lot 30x100, on southwest corner of Erie and Market-sts.

$8,500—Lot 25x85, on Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn, south front. There is framed building on it that rents for $25 per month. This is in half-block of new Custom-House and two blocks of the Palmer House, and is offered at just one-third its value. Where are our moneyed men?

T. B. BOYD,
Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100,000—BLOCK OF 9 STORES AND ground, in heart of city, now rented at $12,500, and leases run two years yet, to the best of tenants; to moneyed men, this is some of the finest business property in Chicago; for an investment there is no better offered. Call and get particulars; it is a decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BY THE OWNER—Lot, 50x183 feet, on Adams-st., near Ashland-av. Address B, 57 to 63 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000, EASY TERMS, WILL BUY the 2-story and basement marble swell-front residence No. 22 Langley-av., including gas fixtures and furnace; house contains every modern improvement; persons wanting a home or an investment look at this. Apply to STEPHEN P. PRATT, Room 14, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICELY-FINISHED COTTAGE OF 7 rooms, lot 32x128, with nice yard and shade-trees front; the best bargain in Chicago, and terms very easy. Inquire of owner at 1083 West Jackson-st., or at Field, Leiter & Co.'s wholesale. J. W. BROOKS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE HOUSE 291 CALUmet-av. with 80 feet of ground and large barn in rear. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM M. DEE, corner Franklin and Quincy-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots. The finest suburb of Chicago. Prices and terms to suit anybody. Ten cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD AND VICINITY, neat and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy terms: houses to rent; lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent trains. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH WILL BUY 40 LOTS, OVER 4 acres, in South Chicago: $2,000 refused for the same one year ago; must have money. J. M. MURPHEY, basement office, rear barber shop, 160 East Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$60 PER ACRE, 240-ACRE FARM, 1 mile southeast of Willow Springs station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles from Court-House in Chicago, large framed dwelling, 2-story and basement, barn and granary, 100 acres timber, large, good orchard, lasting water, 80 acres fine meadow, balance under plow, land the very best, black soil and rolling, one of the best farms in Cook County; $2,500 down, balance very easy; crops and all go with farm. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE brick house corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av.; $12 per month, large 2-story frame No. 30 Harvard-st., with large grounds. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 903 WABASH-AV., 10 rooms, all painted, calcimined, etc., in perfect order. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—A NEW OCTAGON FRONT, $45; TWO-story and basement brick, $35; brick basement 11-room house, $37.50; 8-room brick, $20. Houses have all conveniences; desirably and conveniently located, near Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., OCTAGON STONE-front, barn and gas-fixtures; or wanted man and wife to take care of same until rented. Address G 4, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Kenwood, near corner of Forty-seventh-st. on Madison-av.; two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, 1 minute's walk of station; use of large grounds; all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing corner Van Buren and LaSalle-sts. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS, OR gents and wife, $2.50 to $5 per week. New marble front, 416 South State-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, without board. No. 53 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, COOL AND NICELY furnished, cheap; at 78 East VanBuren st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block, Room 30.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 161 STATE-ST. INQUIRE IN the store between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Offices.

TO RENT—SUITE OF REAR OFFICES; VERY DEsirable location for specialist physician. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PREMISES NO. 418 WEST TWELFTH-st., opposite the Jesuit Church, well adapted for an undertaker; having stabling for horses, carriage-house, show-room, and dwelling attached. Inquire of CHAS. F. SCHUMACKER & CO., 242 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWO-story brick building corner of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av., with or without machinery for manufacturing purposes. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PERMANENT TENant, who pays in advance, three or four rooms well-arranged for light housekeeping, in a quiet neighborhood on the West Side, between Madison and Harrison, Halsted and Throop-sts., from Aug. 12; terms must be reasonable. Address with location and price, E S T, care of Carrier No. 4, Southwest Station.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OF 3 OR 4 rooms convenient to street-cars. State location, rent, etc. E 26, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON—ON TWENTY-fourth-st., near South Park-av., a large black and tan dog, with long ears which stood straight up, and a black and white collar considerably worn; answered to the name of Chris. Liberal reward will be paid for his return to 1295 Indiana-av. or to Clement, Morton & Co.

LOST—ON CLARK-ST. CARS OR BETWEEN LAKE-st. and steamer Japan, seal wallet containing currency and ring, the latter of much value to the loser; finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 50 River-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY person returning Scotch terrier dog; hair cut short; no questions asked, to TAXIS & HAUNSCHILD, northeast corner of Adams and State-sts., in basement.

LOST—A SMALL RED COW, WHITE STAR IN face, with three white teats and one red one. Liberal reward by S. T. HENDRICKSON, 804 Madison-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 45 SOUTH CLARK-st., third floor, a light brown terrier pup, male, answers to the name "Whitey." Return and receive reward.

STRAYED—ON LAST SATURDAY—A YELLOW cow with white stripe on forehead and a piece cut out of the right ear; will calve this week. WILLIAM BODEWETAB, corner Augusta and Robey-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from $1,000 to $10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $25,000 at 7 and 7½ per cent, upon first-class improved city property; in sums of $4,000 and upwards at 8 per cent; other sums at 10 per cent upon acre property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT UNION TRUST COMPANY on city improved property in sums of $1,000 and upwards.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR collateral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 5, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIAmonds, collaterals, furniture or other good securities. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, $2,000; will give mortgage on good improved farm worth four times the amount. Parties having this amount to loan please state how much interest I must pay. Address B 56, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, etc., for residents of any State, without publicity. Affidavit sufficient proof. No charge unless successful. "Law and Divorce Agency," Box 248, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Affidavits sufficient proof. Residence immaterial. Fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANNA WILLIAMS, CALL AT NO. 46 South Sangamon-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GET acquainted with a gentleman of some means; not under 30 years old. Address B 2°, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE MATERIAL IN FRAME BUILDing corner VanBuren and Clinton-sts.; to be removed at once. Apply to W. A. HUTCHINGS, 58 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman by a wholesale grocery house for Minnesota trade. Address H, care Carrier No. 1, Station A, with references.

Trades.

WANTED—A MECHANIC WHO UNDERSTANDS and is competent to mould, cast, and finish light and ornamental articles in brass, bronze, zinc, and iron for the stationery and hardware trade; one who can make fine and ornamental castings of all kinds in metal and finish the same ready for sale, can get good wages and steady place. Address, stating experience, &c., G 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD BLACKSMITHS, HELPERS, and one carriage painter. NICHOLS & PEASE, 337 and 339 West Lake-st., corner May.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPErience in a machine shop. 248 Illinois-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD, SAW-MILL, FARM, and quarry hands; wages $1.75 per day; free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS, Michigan, and Missouri; 50 quarrymen, $1.75 per day; 10 saw-mill hands, and 20 farm hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, $1.50 TO $1.75 per day; free fare; 10 for saw-mill; 5 for farm; 15 coal-miners. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—100 RAILroad laborers, 20 gravel-train men, 20 section hands, 50 saw-mill hands; all free fare. Also farm hands. 200 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD AND Government work in Iowa and Wisconsin; wages $1.50 per day; saw-mill, and farm, and quarrymen; free fare. Apply at SNELL'S Employment office, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; $1.50 per day; 200 for Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin; 100 more teams; $3.50 per day; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS ACquaintance, who has from $2,000 to $5,000 cash, to enter into a general exchange goods business with a responsible party who has the realty to take charge of the financial department. Address A 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWO BARN MEN AT 420 WEST FOURteenth-st.

WANTED—GOLD—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND sell to the grocery trade in every State a new invention; exclusive territory given; circulars sent free; sample by mail, 20 cents. Call or address 75 East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take elevator.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 A month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR COMPANY, 17 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL "WIDEAWAKE" can-openers, family scissors sharpeners, fans, and many new fast-selling articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN FOR care of horse and cow, work in garden, and around the place. Address B 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WAIT OR TABLE and make himself generally useful, at the La Pierre House, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, DANISH OR GERMAN, for small family, to cook and do second work; must be experienced and have city reference. Apply from 9 to 12 at 258 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, and help care children. Inquire at 367 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO KEEP HOUSE FOR TWO, at Shady Side Hotel, 100 Paulina-st., corner Kinzie.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. COME prepared to work. 161 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A DANISH, SWEDE, OR GERMAN girl to do general housework in small family. 53 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL; MUST BE A good cook and laundress. Apply at 479 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls, who are not afraid of work and understand their business. Apply between 2 and 4 in restaurant 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RIGHT AWAY, A GOOD SECOND girl; one that understands her work. at 130 and 134 Michigan-st., St. Clair House.

WANTED—AT 651 WABASH-AV., GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN SMALL family; no lazy girl need apply, at 71 North Sheldon-st., between Fulton and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 57 South Paulina-st. Small family.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS; NEAT SEWERS. Apply at 81 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, first-class trimmer, at once. Address A 76 Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO RUN MACHINES, and one that can furnish machine. Steady work. 45 West Ohio-st., Third floor.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light work. Apply at 611 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT DR. R. N. FOSTER'S, 481 West Madison-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER AND EXPERIenced ironer. 80 South Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries; city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—HOOPSKIRTMAKERS; EXPERIENCED hands preferred; good wages. 40 Cass-st.

WANTED—100 LADIES OF FINE APPEARANCE for the Adelphi Theatre. Apply at stage-door from 10 till 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSing first-class business qualifications desires a position; would invest from $2,000 to $2,500 in a business that could be proven safe and profitable, either as partner or with a view to such; none but first-class parties need apply; references first-class. Address A 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER from the East, a permanent or temporary position; understands thoroughly all kinds of accounts, opens and closes books, &c.; no objection to leaving city; salary moderate. Address B 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a retail boot and shoe store; five years' experience; highest reference given. Address SALESMAN, Atlantic Hotel, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF age, in a printing office; good references given if required. Address W S, 35 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WAGES NOT SO IMportant as permanent employment; to an invalid gentleman or widow lady I would be very useful to do marketing, chores, &c. Address L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron; the other general housework. 162 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and assist in general housework. Call at 241 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE cook, washer, and ironer in a private family. Address B 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework or second work. Apply for 2 days at 287 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl as cook or general housework in small family. North Side preferred. Call at 163 Wesson-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 250 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 177 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family, or as second cook in a boarding-house. 1426 Arnold-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN families; operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is first-class. Address A 93, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to mind children or do second work. Can be seen at 117 Forty-third-st. A. G.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, TO take care of children. Call at 185 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED — BAKER'S GREAT Northwestern Female Employment Office; patronized by all first-class families and servants. 416 Wabash-av. and 60 State-st., corner Randolph. Girls of all nations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help, of all nationalities, can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mrs. A. L. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of furniture
during the summer.
Elegant parlor and chamber suits
at your own prices.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesrooms, 383 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES OF FIRST-CLASS SEWING-machines, all first-class, with late improvements, warranted three years, at lower prices than ever before offered. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 203 WEST Madison-st.; machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

50 MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, EMBRACING every kind, for sale, to pay advances at one-third usual price; money loaned on machines. Private [illegible]

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting-room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid, for $1 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. To Pastor's Troupe.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "The Octoroon Girl." Evening, "The Gunmaker of Moscow."

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

Exposition Building—Crystal Garden.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade Concert.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exhange yesterday closed at 89⅞.

Clear and partly cloudy weather, with a slowly-rising temperature, is the prediction for this region to-day.

GOODE, of Virginia, continues as good as his word in absenting himself from the Banking and Currency Committee, and thereby continuing the dead-lock on the much-fought-over bill to repeal the resumption clause.

Another decision has been rendered in the famous divorce suit between ANN ELIZA and BRIGHAM YOUNG. The alimony is reduced from $17,500 to $3,500, and unless paid in thirty days the Prophet's property will be levied upon.

The resignation of Supervising-Architect POTTER is announced, to take effect forthwith. He states that he retires from the position voluntarily and in pursuance of a plan formed some time ago, and denies having received a hint from the President that his resignation would be acceptable. It is rumored that MULLETT is to be reappointed, but this is probably nothing more than an inference drawn from Mr. POTTER's retirement. It is hardly to be expected that the President will inflict another dose of MULLETT upon the public architecture of the country.

By the action of the Common Council yesterday, the city revenue warrants are made payable with interest out of the first money collected on the tax-levy of 1876, the warrants taking precedence of all other claims against the city. There being no possibility of a doubt that the collection of the tax-levy of 1876 will yield $1,000,000, the amount necessary to pay the entire issue of revenue warrants, the Council in making this specific pledge has given the most absolute guarantee possible that the holders of the warrants will receive their money with interest on the day it falls due.

To-day at noon the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, will proceed to vote on the question of the guilt or innocence of W. W. BELKNAP. One minute is to be allowed each Senator to state his reasons for voting guilty or not guilty on each of the separate articles of impeachment, and at this rate the voting will occupy the greater part of the afternoon. It seems to be the general impression in Washington that the two-thirds vote necessary to convict will not be obtained, as many of the Senators who voted with the minority on the question of jurisdiction are expected to vote against conviction, and others, perhaps, for the same reason, will decline to vote.

The message from the President accompanying his approval of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which he signed very reluctantly, is a timely showing of the fact that the Democrats in Congress, for mere partisan purposes, have failed to provide appropriations for services required by law, have arranged to seriously cripple various branches of the Government machinery, and have practically repudiated just claims against the Government. To do this the Democratic House has violated in effect the constitutional rights of the Senate by practically denying the privilege of that body to amend legislation originating in the House, and they have also framed an excuse for large deficiency bills next year in case the Democratic party shall come into power.

The Senate has taken up and promptly passed the bill recommended by Gen. SHERMAN to increase the strength of the companies of five cavalry regiments to 100 men each, which will add 2,500 men to the force, and only cost the Government for horses, outfits, and support one year the sum of $1,624,000. If these additions could be made immediately to the cavalry force operating against the Indians, they would make quick work of SITTING BULL and his savage followers. It is far better in every respect to fill up the skeleton regiments of regulars than to call out volunteers for a short campaign, and then have to be providing land-warrants, special bounties, and life-pensions, in addition to pay and all the enlistment contract called for, for the next fifty years.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer and steadier yesterday. Mess pork closed a shade higher, at $18.75 for August and $18.92½@18.95 for September. Lard closed 12½c per 100 lbs higher, at $10.97½@11.00 for August and $10.10 for September. Meats were stronger, at 7⅞c for boxed shoulders, 10⅝c for do short ribs, and 10¾c for do short clears. Lake freights were firmer, at 2c asked for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at $1.10½ per gallon. Flour was firm. Wheat 1½@2½c higher, at 89½c for August and 94c for September. Corn closed a shade easier, at 45½c for August and 45⅝c for September. Oats were firmer, closing at 30c for August and 29½c for September. Rye was steady, at 55c. Barley closed easy, at 69½c for September and 68c for October. Hogs were fairly active, and were firm at 5c advance, closing $6.25@6.70 for common to choice. Cattle were dull, and 10@20c lower, with sales at $2.00@5.00. Sheep were in demand at $2.40@4.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112 in greenbacks at the close.

An exceedingly interesting account of the battle of the Little Big Horn is forwarded by Capt. J. S. POLAND, commanding the military station at Standing Rock Agency, who obtained the information from seven Sioux Indians who had just returned to the Agency from SITTING BULL's camp. Their report of the terrible struggle of CUSTER and his command against overwhelming odds agrees in the main with accounts already received, though mentioning many facts and incidents not known heretofore. It appears that SITTING BULL was not killed in the fight, and was not personally engaged in it, but sat in his tent and directed operations. KILL EAGLE, Chief of the Blackfeet, who took a prominent part with his band in the massacre, has now sent word to Capt. POLAND that he was forced into it, and that he is coming back to the Agency to confess and be forgiven, and it is understood that other deputations from the hostile camp will shortly arrive at the various Agencies, with the purpose of compelling a general movement of the Indians to join SITTING BULL.

The people of Chicago seem to have overlooked or underestimated the fact that the city revenue warrants of 1876, which the Comptroller is now offering for sale, are really receivable for the taxes of 1876, and are thereby rendered absolutely secure to those who have taxes to pay. After authorizing the popular loan, the Council passed the following ordinance:

Ordered, That, upon presentation to the City Treasurer by the legal owner thereof of city "revenue time warrant," drawn upon and payable out of the city taxes assessed and levied for the year 1876, together with the city receipts for the same year, the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to pay in money the amount of said revenue warrant and interest thereon, when so expressed therein, and take up and cancel the same, provided the taxes so paid shall equal or exceed the amount of said revenue warrant or warrants; and, in case the revenue warrants so presented exceed the amount of city taxes so paid, the Treasurer shall indorse the amount paid on said revenue warrant or warrants.

For those persons who hold the certificates and desire to realize upon them they can do so at any time after the taxes of 1876 shall have become due and payable. The warrants cannot be presented directly to the County Treasurer, simply because he is not authorized to receive anything but legal-tender and National Bank notes; but the holders can pay him the money (which can be borrowed for an hour for that purpose, if necessary), and by presenting the tax receipts at the office of the City Treasurer along with the revenue warrant which they want redeemed they can draw the principal and interest thereon. Thus the warrants will always have a par value for the payment of taxes, and their redemption is absolutely assured.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE SILVER BILL.

The bill now before Congress on the subject of coinage provides that whenever gold or silver bullion shall be deposited at the mints or assay offices, there shall be issued to the depositors gold notes or silver notes to the net value thereof, redeemable on demand in coin or fine bars at the Treasury, gold for gold notes, and silver for silver notes. The gold bullion is to be computed at its coinage value, and silver at the weight of the standard dollar. The coin notes shall be a legal-tender for all dues to the United States, and the coin be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private. The objections urged to this bill may be thus stated:

(1) That it will legalize a coin which at the present price of silver will be worth less than the gold coin, and worth less than the paper money, and will be a repudiation of all coin debts, public and private, and a repudiation of one-tenth of the currency debts. (2) That there being no use for gold, it will be exported. (3) It will result in an immense inflation. (4) That it will damage the national credit by striking down the value of the national bonds at least 20 per cent, and that this will necessarily destroy all faith in American interests.

How far are these objections subtantial? The public debt of the United States, of every form, when not payable in "lawful money,"—a term intended to cover paper,—was made payable in express terms "in coin;" that coin meant the gold and silver coin of the United States, then a legal-tender. The United States then, and at no time, undertook to guarantee the permanency of the values of either gold or silver. For over twenty-five years silver was at a premium in gold, and hence no man can claim that payment of the debt in silver dollars was excluded either in terms or by implication. There is, therefore, no more legal objection to the United States paying their debts in silver than there would be if gold had declined and the United States should tender gold to their creditors. The legal right and power may therefore be taken as conceded.

The objection that gold will be exported rests on a natural result, that, as soon as there ceases to be a use for gold, it will go where it is needed. We have in the United States at this time an average of $150,000,000 of gold. This, no longer being needed, will go to Europe, and, with our annual product of $50,000,000, will tend largely to supply the temporary demand which exists there, and to that extent reduce the maxim of difference which has recently been caused between the values of the two metals. In the place of this gold there will of necessity be a demand for a larger supply of silver, far exceeding the surplus whose presence in Europe has produced the panic under which the price of the metal has declined. The exportation of our gold, and the utilization of a much larger amount of silver, will jointly contribute to bring the value of silver nearer to that of the gold.

There is, we concede, a peril of serious inflation, not because of the revival of silver coinage, but because of the presence of the greenbacks. The revival of silver coinage should be attended with the retirement of the greenbacks, and the issue of gold notes and silver notes will render the use of greenbacks wholly unnecessary. These, issued in any amount not less than $10, will furnish the country with all the currency that can be needed. Being redeemable on demand in coin, these notes will be equivalent to coin, and secured, dollar for dollar, will be the best possible currency, ranking above that of greenbacks. The latter, therefore, in order to prevent a loss to the holder, and to relieve the country of a complicated system of legal-tenders, should be retired. This should be done by offering to the holder a bond bearing a low rate of interest payable in coin. Into this bond the whole volume of greenbacks will go, so soon as the silver coin and the silver notes shall be issued in an amount equal to the wants of business.

The other objection, that the passage of this bill will damage the national credit by striking down the value of the bonds 20 per cent from their present value, is an exaggeration. In the first place, the bonds will have the value of the silver dollars as metal, with the additional value of bearing interest. There is no reason to suppose that the present decline in silver is to be permanent. For many centuries the two metals have maintained a proportionate value so nearly permanent that a standard of relative values has been established. There have been fluctuations. Gold has frequently declined, and, as we have stated, continuously, for twenty-five years preceding the recent fall in silver, silver commanded a premium in gold. To assume that silver will never recover its standard value, is an extreme assumption not warranted by history or any present facts. The very fact that the United States has created a demand for $500,000,000 of silver will offset the whole demonetization of silver that has taken place during the last five years. It is not possible to demonetize silver. The debtor nations of the world are not in a condition to do so, and in 1878 France will resume specie payments in silver. France has the dual standard of silver and gold. The two coins are legal-tender. Can it be any greater breach of faith for the United States to resume specie payments and discharge their obligations in silver than it will be for France?

That the remonetizing of the silver dollar will have the effect of reducing the market value of the bonds in gold is true, and that this will be true so long as silver may remain below the standard; but that involves no bad faith on the part of the United States, which was under no obligation to guarantee the value of silver or gold, and which reserved the choice to pay in either coin.

There is a wide difference between the cases of redemption in silver coin and redemption in the greenback. The one has value, the other is a mere promise of value. The silver unstamped, and in the mere form of metal, has an intrinsic value; the paper, unstamped, has no value. The note is a mere promise to pay a dollar; the silver is the dollar itself, and the silver dollar has been the legal unit of value in the United States from 1792 to the date in 1873 when the change was surreptitiously made. The decline of the market value of the bonds from the gold to the silver value is an incident in the rise and fall of commodities for which the Government is in no wise morally or legally responsible, and which it is under no legal or moral obligation to rectify. There is no more obligation upon the Government to prevent a fall in the market prices of Government bonds than there is to interpose in favor of any other bonds, or to keep up the price of cotton, wheat, or other commodity. In 1873 there were millions of bonds and stocks which were selling at par or a premium, which in a few days became valueless. It was the fate of speculation, and so with the national bonds,—holders take them with all the chances. To attempt to brand the passage of this bill as repudiation of the bonds or any part of them is but the shriek of the speculator and the wail of the man who really seeks to have 20 per cent added to the legal value of his investment.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

The Chicago *Times* is again drifting into the insane and idiotic twaddle of political eclecticism first suggested four years ago by a visionary Communist who seems to control the political columns of that paper. It supports TILDEN for President, but opposes HENDRICKS for Vice-President, and now promises to support CULLOM and the Republican State ticket as against STEWARD and the others who were patched up into a mongrel ticket at Springfield the other day. Of course it is too early to repose any confidence in its assertions about STEWARD. Up to the time of TILDEN's nomination at St. Louis, no paper was more bitter in denouncing him than the *Times*. It accused TILDEN of "breach of trust" in connection with a couple of his manifold railroad operations, and explained that "Mr. TILDEN, being intrusted with a certain sum of money for specific purposes, diverts it from those purposes into his own bank account." It also said that TILDEN's war record is notoriously bad, and that the party could not carry him. It strengthened this assertion with another to the effect that "TILDEN is not a better man than HAYES, nor so good a one," and that, "if nominated, HAYES will beat him as badly as GRANT beat GREELEY." Yet, in spite of all these declarations, up to the time TILDEN became the actual candidate of the Confederates, the *Times* gives him the heartiest support now that he is their candidate. So it is not safe to assume that the paper will not support STEWARD because it now says it won't, and because it denounces said STEWARD as "a Communistic howler for the worst modes of paternalistic Government"; to-morrow or next day STEWARD may be as desirable a candidate for Governor, in the opinion of the *Times*, as TILDEN is for President, notwithstanding the former denunciation of him as a Copperhead and railroad wrecker.

So far as the *Times* editor himself is concerned, this "political eclecticism" is rather a fraud than a lunacy. He is too old a campaigner to subscribe in earnest to any such mild type of idiocy. He is a veteran in politics, battered and bruised from the hard knocks he has received, and fully aware of the effect as well as the purpose of the programme he has laid out. He knows perfectly well that every vote that can be gained for TILDEN will be given to the Democratic electoral ticket which will vote for HENDRICKS as well as TILDEN. So the pretended opposition to HENDRICKS while supporting TILDEN is inoperative, and intentionally so. He knows, also, that the head of the ticket is the real point of attack and defense, and that if the vote of Illinois could be secured for TILDEN, it would elect a majority of the Congressmen and the STEWARD State ticket. But he also feels the utter hopelessness of carrying Illinois for TILDEN, and so attempts to conciliate his Republican readers by affecting a support of CULLOM for Governor. The principal object in this is not to lose such Republican readers as has been gained by a fraudulent profession of political independence, and a second purpose is to get some of the Republican votes for TILDEN by declaring that the latter is really in opposition to his own party, and, if elected President, would administer the Government on Republican principles. The fact is that the *Times* would be financially bankrupt if it lost the Republican constituency it has gained by false pretenses, but it will be politically wretched if the Confederates, whom it supported all through the War of the Rebellion, shall not succeed to the control of the Government. Hence the "eclecticism."

No one knows better than the *Times* that the election of TILDEN will be of itself a formal consignment of the destinies of the United States into the hands of the Southern Confederates, fire-eaters, and nigger-killers. There is no way to avoid it; in fact, there is scarcely anybody supporting TILDEN who wants to avoid it. To elect TILDEN would be to elect at the same time a Democratic majority in Congress, and turn over all the offices and the entire machinery of the Government into the hands of the Democrats. All the legislation, all the appropriations for the army and navy, all the claims, and the entire policy of the Government would be absolutely in the hands of the Democratic party. Now, what does that party consist of? A mere handful of people at the North, and the solid Confederate South. The Confederates, both by force of numbers and by superiority of intelligence over their Northern colleagues, will have absolute control of the party caucus and dictate the party policy. What is there in the life and career of Mr. TILDEN that warrants the belief that he will array himself against the will of those who would elect him? If such a thing were to be conceived of a man who has always been a fierce partisan, and who was in entire sympathy with the South from the moment Sumter was fired at, still he would be as powerless to defeat the designs as JOHNSON was to defeat the Republican work of reconstructing the South; and all the results of the long-fought and dearly-bought War for the Union would be nullified by the very men who were originally responsible for it.

The manager of the *Times*, with his three-score years of political experience, understands the situation perfectly well. He knows that he can aid his old friends of the Rebellion with entire efficiency by supporting TILDEN, whom they have set up to be used as their tool in case they win, and he knows also that any pretended opposition to HENDRICKS as Vice-President, or to STEWARD for Governor of Illinois, will not detract in the least from any good he may be able to do the "lost cause" by supporting TILDEN. Indeed, he thinks that the pretended support of some of the Republicans for the State offices will enable him to get the ears (and the money) of certain Republicans whom he would otherwise lose; in this he may find "eclecticism" to be a failure, as intelligent Republicans are pretty apt to see through his little game.

THE RAILROAD INTRODUCED INTO CHINA.

It is an announcement of more than usual interest, this which comes from China, that the railroad has been introduced into that country. It is a short line,—no more than 5 miles in length,—but the attention of the world is turned to its inauguration with wonder and with calculations of the splendid results that will follow to China and the world. An English firm some years since managed to purchase the right of way for a carriage road from Shanghai to Woosung, 10 miles distant. A miniature locomotive was built and sent to Shanghai to accustom the people to the "carriage" that was to be run on this road. Every effort was made to prevent any shock to the peculiar and tenacious conservatism of the people. So skillfully was this done that a considerable number of subscriptions of Chinese capital were obtained. The construction of the road began January last, 5 miles have been completed, and on the 1st of July the road was opened, and was to be completed to-day. Mongolians appear to have been delighted. A shrewd stroke was made in permitting them to ride free the first two days. The offer was accepted by hundreds, and the new means of conveyance at once secured popular favor. The Chinese proved not to be so hopelessly conservative that he could not recognize the superiority of the locomotive to the wheelbarrows palanquins, and other similar men-moved carriages that now furnish transportation for Chinese travel and traffic as a thousand years ago. There are now twelve trains a day, six each way, running on the road. They are crowded with passengers, and the road is paying a handsome profit already, which will assure it and all similar enterprises an immense popularity with the thrifty Chinese. The London *Times* devotes a great deal of space to this important enterprise. It says:

It is to be borne in mind that the little line has not been laid down on principles which would be the most advantageous in a country so densely populated as China. Its details have only been adopted as affording the readiest and most practicable means of securing a beginning,—of inserting the thin end of the wedge. Moreover, it was very desirable that the line should be able to earn as good a dividend in as short a time as possible, an element very essential to success in any enterprise in any country, and especially in China. It is stated that there are a number of small subscribers in China, and a good dividend would do more than anything else to promote an interest in railways in that country. Now, however, that the initiative has been taken, it is to be hoped the example may be speedily followed in other parts of the country, and that the little Shanghai Railway may prove the precursor of a railway system which at no distant period may be found extending its ramifications throughout the Celestial Empire. It is probable that the governing classes in China, regarding railways from a strategic point of view, will recognize their importance more readily from that than from a purely commercial aspect. In whatever light the question may be viewed, the initiative which has been taken in such works is clearly a matter for congratulation.

China has had the telegraph in operation for several years in a small way. It gained the favor of the Government by the service it was made to do in carrying on the campaign against the Formosan rebels. The telegraph and the railroad now have a brilliant future before them in China. Their extention will necessarily be slow, but their influence must be tremendous, not alone on China, but on every nation that sells China anything or buys anything of her—that is the world. Four hundred millions of people so keen and active as the Chinese cannot have two such instruments as the telegraph wire and the locomotive placed on their lands without great results. The construction of the roads will be a source of great profit to the United States. Though China furnishes the labor that builds the roads, and England supplies the Bessemer steel for the rails,—though here we will compete with her,—the United States will certainly send the locomotives. We have supplied Russia, and can command the market in China. Increased facilities of transportation will cheapen the silks, the teas, the drugs, spices, and precious woods China sends us, and increase the wealth that enables China to buy our products. The introduction of the railroad into China is the most important fact in the history of that distinctive factor of modern progress since its introduction into America fifty years ago.

It is only deemed necessary to say in reply to the *Journal's* defense of Secretary ROBESON, that whenever it is shown that he removed the naval deposits from the banking-house of BARING Brothers & Co., of London, to the wild-cat concern of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., in conformity with law, THE TRIBUNE will very gladly publish the fact; and when it is shown that he acted according to law in placing a million or more of Government funds in that concern after he knew it was insolvent, THE TRIBUNE will not hesitate to say so. We will say nothing as to the truth or falsity of various other charges made against him, such as paying old rejected claims that originated prior to his induction into office, and which had been acted upon and rejected by his predecessors; nor of the $200,000 of Government money he is charged with squandering on the NORMAN WIARD humbug ordnance experiments; nor of his suspicious dealings with the CATTELLS and their commissions on naval contracts; nor of his sudden increase in wealth, and his enormous bank account, as alleged by a majority of the Committee of Investigation. All these charges are denied in his behalf, and must be proven before he can be holden guilty of them. But as to the removal of the naval deposits and loaning of public money to an insolvent bank, both acts in violation of law, THE TRIBUNE does not feel called upon to defend it. It may be true that ROBESON benefited COOKE and MCCULLOCH thereby, and saved their bondsmen, the CATTELLS, from financial embarrassment, and perhaps disaster; but still he acted unlawfully in so doing, and the Government is still out of pocket, it is said, $700,000 by his misconduct. The *Journal* may apologize for such acts, or it may try to conceal or belittle them, but it must not require THE TRIBUNE to do likewise. We think the majority of the Investigating Committee has acted unfairly towards the minority in the matter of making the report, and in taking some of the evidence, and has shown extreme partisan injustice; nevertheless, enough has been admitted or proven to justify the President in removing ROBESON without a moment's delay or a particle of hesitation.

THE HAMBURG BUTLER.

It seems that we have been in error in speaking of "Major-General" M. C. BUTLER, who led the volunteer white troops that massacred the negroes at Hamburg, as a Georgian, and thereat the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* becomes very wroth. But the *Constitutionalist* heartily approves of the conduct of the whites at Hamburg. Why, then, does it so indignantly deny that BUTLER is a Georgian, or that any other Georgians took part in the murders? But BUTLER, who seems to live at Edgefield, S. C., has written a letter dated at that place in which he reiterates his entire approval of the massacre, glories in the part which he took in it, and calls upon Gov. CHAMBERLAIN in a defiant spirit to arrest him and bring him to trial. We confess that we do not understand why Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has so far neglected to do this, nor why he should have waited for so impertinent a challenge from the man who is supposed to have been the instigator and ringleader of the whole affair. Since BUTLER does not live in Georgia, and has made no effort to escape, he is within the absolute jurisdiction of the State officers of South Carolina, and Gov. CHAMBERLAIN will be personally to blame for any delay in the prompt prosecution of the guilty men that will enable them to escape the full measure of punishment they so richly deserve. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN put himself on record concerning the character of the Hamburg massacre in his letter to Senator ROBERTSON, but BUTLER writes very much as though he had some reason for believing that CHAMBERLAIN will not proceed with the prosecutions. We are at a loss to understand why no arrests have been made.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* would have us believe that the affair at Hamburg was not "political." It was not political in the sense of killing negroes because they tried to vote, nor in the sense of an ordinary election riot. But every sane person knows that it was political in so far as the negroes were killed because they were negroes, because they had been emancipated, because they were in a company of State militia, and because they were celebrating the Fourth of July by a parade. We will illustrate. It is the practice of the ex-Confederate soldiers who are organized into independent military companies to celebrate by parade the anniversaries of their fallen heroes of the Confederate army. We do not know how it was in Augusta, but in Savannah last January—and we presume it is so every year—the anniversary of LEE's birthday was celebrated as a public holiday, and all the white independent companies turned out in dress-parade. We have also been told that, among all of them, with a profusion of State flags, regimental standards, and company banners, not a single Union flag was to be seen. Now, if one of these companies had paraded in Hamburg on a Confederate anniversary, and had opposed the progress of a couple of Southern bloods riding along the street in a buggy, and had finally given way to them by breaking ranks,—would the circumstance been followed by a frantic demand for the disarming of the company, and would the ex-Confederates have been massacred if they had refused? If not, then it follows that the negro militia men were massacred because they were negroes and Republicans. If this is not "political," then we presume nothing short of a rebellion of fifteen States is regarded as "political" in the South.

Many of our readers recollect the railroad transaction called the reorganization of the Chicago, Fond du Lac & St. Paul Road, and the absorption of the old Chicago & Galena Road by it. It was in a state of utter insolvency, and was virtually bankrupt. In this condition of affairs SAM TILDEN, the sick railroad lawyer, was called in as consulting physician. He had already acquired considerable reputation on Wall street as one of the most cunning of the many railroad lawyers bred of the panic of 1857. We let a contemporary tell the rest of the story:

TILDEN's first glance detected in the "C., F. & St. P." a mine of wealth, and his method of procedure in realizing it was as follows: He first threw the numerous creditors of the insolvent concern into consternation by threatening them with actions for usury on their loans, and then compromised with them by taking up their claims with new bonds and stock of the old road under the reorganized title of the "Chicago & Northwestern." Secured creditors were given some real estate of OGDEN's, and bonds and stock at par value; while all others received only sixty cents on the dollar for their claims, and that in common stock. After thus clearing the road of pressing debts without the use of any capital; Mr. TILDEN looked about him for new vigor to infuse into its dried up veins. He found it in the "Galena & Chicago" Railroad—a very handsome property, run on an honest basis, paying 10 per cent dividends per annum, with its shares worth 140, and with $1,000,000 *net* earnings of the past year in its treasury. By borrowing stock, and quietly borrowing and buying proxies, he obtained control of this Company, and immediately proceeded to realize. He bought the "Kenosha & Richford" road, a bankrupt concern, for some $300,000, and consolidated it with the "Galena & Chicago" for $1,400,000—netting for his firm at the expense of the Galena stockholders $1,100,000. The Peninsular Railroad of Michigan he consolidated in the same fashion, clearing about $1,250,000 on a bond bonus. Then he lumped the whole thing together, consolidating it with his Chicago & Northwestern, and thereby raising his worthless concern to a certain market value. Of course the wrath of the Galena stockholders was intense, and the fraud was fought in the courts, from whose records the facts are obtained; but little success was achieved, and that little put an end to by buying up the plaintiff in the test case. Since the consolidation the market value of the "Chicago & Northwestern" has ranged at from 38 to 50—they have, in eleven years, paid but two dividends, one of 3 per cent and one of 5 per cent, borrowing the money even for that. Before the consolidation the Galena stockholders were getting 10 per cent annual dividends, their stock was worth 140, and their road had $1,000,000 cash surplus in its treasury. The extent of the robbery will therefore be seen. The direct profit of TILDEN & Co., counting in the increase in value of the Chicago & Northwestern, could not have been less than $10,000,000.

Now that the *Nation* is working against silver, THE TRIBUNE breaks away from it. Let it be consistent and refuse to follow it in hostility to another branch of American interest—those manufactures and products requiring tariff protection.—*Evening Journal*.

What particular branches require "protection"? Where is the constitutional authority for levying imposts on consumers for purposes of "protection"? We read in the Constitution that Congress "shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises;" "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;" but we can find nothing in that instrument permitting Congress to levy tariffs for "protection" of any special interest. We cannot follow the *Journal* in its hostility to the unprotected classes who embrace the vast majority of the American, and especially Western, people. We are opposed to the sectionalism of the *Journal*, which defends the robbery of the Western farmers for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturers of certain articles of consumption. The *Journal* should reconsider its position on this subject, and try and get itself more in harmony with the interests of the general public.

An open confession is good for the soul. So the *Inter-Ocean* must feel better. It copied into its own paper a paragraph from THE TRIBUNE, in which it was referred to as the *Whisky-Thieves' Organ*, and was not even at the pains of repelling or disavowing the insinuation. It seems to be a clear case of judgment by confession.

PERSONAL.

Prof. David Swing, at last accounts, was seeking rest and recreation at Long Branch.

Mr. Sankey has gone to Saratoga Springs. He seriously contemplates a permanent residence in Boston.

Mr. John B. Gough will not prepare a new lecture this year, and will not lecture in New England. His "Temperance" address has been delivered 669 times.

Mr. Hayward, one of George Ticknor's early friends, has an exhaustive article on the latter's "Life and Letters" in the forthcoming number of the London *Quarterly*.

A correspondent wants to know why President Grant does not order Gen. Babcock to join his regiment. Because Gen. Babcock has no regiment. He is a Major of Engineers.

The conference of librarians and others interested in bibliography and library economy is to be held at Philadelphia Oct. 4-6. All persons interested in the subject will be made cordially welcome.

The New York *Times* hints broadly that Gov. Tilden is intemperate in his habits, and advises the Democratic editors to profit by this information when they are again tempted to print slanderous statements concerning Gen. Grant.

Mr. John Bright did not, as reported, refuse to drink the toast of "The Empress." The toast was "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India." Mr. Bright rose, though he did not drink, as he never touches wine.

The Tennessee Historical Society has placed in its museum the military coat formerly worn by Maj. Robert Hynds, which is one of the best specimens extant of the "artistic tailoring" of Andrew Johnson, late President of the United States.

The Rev. R. Jamison, a well-known local preacher near Fairbury, Ill., has, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, been caught in the act of adultery. The correspondent naively adds: "The woman then and there confessed all." She could not well do less.

Dr. Boyd, the "Country Parson," affirms that there has of late years been a great change for the better among Scotch Presbyterians in all matters regarding art. Musical instruments are still violently decried as profane by a portion of the Church, but they are slowly working their way into the best churches.

A theatrical journal in New York, tells of an actress in Pittsburg who, last year, found herself cast for a small part in "King John." She turned to the manager and inquired: "Who wrote 'King John?'" "Madame," replied he, with impressive dignity, "It is one of Shakspeare's plays." "Good gracious," exclaimed the lady, "has that man written another play?"

Work on the Miles Standish monument in Boston will be resumed to-day. Thus far $14,000 have been expended. The present summer's labor will raise the monument to the height of 75 feet. The full height, besides the statue, will be 110 feet, and the Boston *Journal* says no structure of the kind, except the Bunker Hill Monument, in the country will be so massive and substantial.

Judge Black's euphemism for bribery is "an outburst of gratitude." In one of these outbursts, he says, Marsh gave Belknap $6,000, and in another Belknap gave Marsh an appointment. It will be observed that two "outbursts" are required to make one case of bribery. The use of the new phrase in this connection is, therefore, objectionable as a pleonasm. Still, we agree with Judge Black that "Gratitude is a noble impulse."

Mr. Samuel Bowles indicates in his paper, the Springfield *Republican*, that he is not, as reported, a candidate for Congress, and that no large number of his fellow-citizens desire that he should be. It is easy to understand why the people of Western Massachusetts should not be willing to exchange so excellent an editor for, perhaps, an ordinary Congressman. By the way, Mr. Bowles nominates Charles Francis Adams for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Turko-Servian war has advanced far enough to call into existence that hybrid known as the war correspondent—half man, half beast—endowed with the highest intelligence and with the most perfect animal organization. One of these admirable beings, who won fame in the Crimean days by his magnificent description of the battle of Inkermann, has been dispatched to the Servian headquarters by the London *Standard*. His name is N. A. Woods.

Miss Rose Eytinge has won an unequivocal triumph at San Francisco in the part of *Rose Michel*. The *Chronicle* says: "The universal dictum of an untried and exceptionally intelligent audience fully indorsed the high reputation which preceded her." The *Alta California* says: "The California public had been prepared for a delightful treat in the advent of Miss Rose Eytinge, but the reality so far exceeded the expectation that the demonstrations of delight at times became tumultuous."

George Widowson, aged 57, was prosecuted and sent to jail last December under the English school-laws for not keeping his son in regular attendance. The fault was none of his, but was owing to the perverseness of the boy. He was released after spending three days in jail. Last month a fresh complaint was made, and, fearing that another term of imprisonment would follow, he threw himself into the canal. The English people seem disposed to hold the School Board to a strict accountability. Imprisonment to a man of irreproachable character is torture, and the needless or reckless infliction of it is a crime.

Lantoine, a wealthy citizen of Arras, France, bequeathed his property to a married niece. After his death his safe was opened, and the stocks and bonds which it was supposed to contain were found to be missing. The fact became known that the property had been hidden during the Franco-German War. Only one person, a woman, knew the location of the hiding-place. The heiress promised her a house and lot if she would divulge the secret. She agreed. The property was found. But the heiress then refused to give the stipulated reward. The woman sued and recovered full damages, the court holding that there was no law to compel the revelation of the facts which had come into her possession.

The Princess Beaureau-Craon has just failed in a fresh attempt to obtain legal permission to shut up her stepdaughter Isabeau in a lunatic asylum. The latter is fabulously rich, and a little peculiar. She resides lonely and simply near Courbevoie, in the environs of Paris, associating only with M. Stube, a wheelwright and Spiritualist. Eight years ago Isabeau's relatives, anxious to obtain the control of her money, dragged her into court on the plea of insanity, but she pleaded her own case so rationally and admirably that she emerged victorious from the ordeal. She has just repeated the feat with equal success. She asked the Judge and the jury whether there was a vestige of insanity about her appearance, her words, or her acts that justified the wicked proceedings of her friends, and the verdict was unanimous in her favor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Frank Washburn, Wisconsin; the Hon. C. R. Riegart, Beloit; Capt. G. W. Spaulding, Wisconsin; T. B. Reed, Minnesota; E. M. Byers and W. M. Doyle, P. & Ft. W. R. R. Co.; J. D. Layng, General Manager Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; S. J. Bellarick, London, England; the Hon. J. F. Duncombe, Iowa; Calvin Floyd, Cincinnati; the Hon. J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee.... *Sherman House*—Maj. E. Tillotson, Omaha; C. D. Gorham, Fort Wayne; J. H. Haverly and wife, San Francisco; the Hon. E. B. Watson, J. W. Pope, and F. S. Henry, New York; Col. H. A. Bromley, St. Paul; the Hon. R. H. Weyman, New York; the Hon. A. Klaus, Green Bay; the Hon. W. H. Blodgett, St. Louis; B. L. Barker, Manchester, Eng.... *Palmer House*—T. P. Barry, Cincinnati; W. B. and L. S. Miller, Springfield; H. S. Payson, New York; Count L. de Turenne, France; John Corwine, New York; C. W. Brooks, San Francisco; Parmenio F. Pinero and Placid Maim, Buenos Ayres, S. A.; John H. Colby, Troy, N. Y.; Franklin Blades, Watseka, Ill.; A. A. Rice, Galesburg.... *Gardner House*—A. Blackwell, New York; A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph; L. S. Baylies, Yankton, D. T.; F. A. Starks, Elgin; L. Mathews, Milwaukee; E. P. Kirby, Jacksonville; F. B. Tobey, Marquette; J. Schenk, St. Louis; J. F. Cody, Verona; J. P. Garvin, Alton; M. A. Diaz, Boston; E. T. Werand, Newark, O.; J. N. Portwick, Kalamazoo; J. D. McBride, St. Louis; John Servis, city.... *Grand Pacific*—Schuyler Colfax, South Bend; Elijah Smith, Boston; A. S. Ridgeway, Cincinnati; T. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.; Norman Finite, New York; Ezra Willard, Omaha; D. T. Casement, Painesville, O.; Gen. G. B. Smith, Madison; R. D. Smith, Pekin; C. E. Slayback, Louisville; Thomas Bennett, Utah; D. C. Weed and party, Buffalo; T. L. Payne, New Orleans; A. P. Perkins, New Orleans.

STOREY ON TILDEN.

The Old Man Clinches His Assertion that Tilden Assented to the "Odious Peace Resolution."

"It Is the Concurrent Statement of Many Witnesses Who Are Under No Inducement to State Falsely."

Mr. Perry Smith's [illegible]mpt to Impeach These Witnesses, by Citing Manton Marble, "Is Absolutely Worthless."

"An Effectual Denial Cannot Be Made, Because the Records of the Convention" Settle His Guilt.

From the Chicago Times, June 28.

A good many of the politicians at St. Louis, who have been indulging themselves rather recklessly *in the delusion that Gov. Tilden could be elected to the Presidential office against Gov. Hayes*, are said to recognize the tremendous force of the fact that Gov. Tilden was one of the builders of the notorious "peace platform" of 1864,—a fact of which, until within a few days past, most of them seem not to have remembered. The cool-headed delegates who have not gone to St. Louis to promote the personal fortunes of any individual, are said to regard the matter very seriously, and to declare unhesitatingly that unless the effect of this historical fact can be "fairly and squarely overcome it must very materially affect Gov. Tilden's prospects." Judge Hager, of California, who came to St. Louis expecting to favor the nomination of Tilden, is reported as saying as follows:

I read an article in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday which puts a very positive phase on that charge. If I mistake not, that article embraces, or at least professes to embrace, the language of Mr. Tilden in debate advocating the passage of the peace resolution. An effective denial can only be made now by quoting the records of the meeting, which must be at direct variance with the purported copy of the same published in the *Times*. Judge Hagar added: I have not read that article, but have the paper there in the bureau, and I intend reading it carefully to-night.

There is a manifest error in this, which represents Judge Hager as saying that he had read the article in the *Times*, and then as saying that he had not read it. Apparently, he had not read the article with much carefulness, else he would not have understood that it professed to embrace "the language of Mr. Tilden in debate advocating the peace resolution." The language of Mr. Tilden which it embraced was simply Mr. Tilden's statement, as a member of the Platform Committee in the Convention of 1864, that "there was no dissent among the members" of the Committee upon any of the matters before them at the time of their reference of the platform papers to a sub-committee to perform "the clerical labor of getting these papers into shape." This statement of Mr. Tilden to the Convention certainly implies that he assented to the peace resolution in the form in which it was agreed to by the whole Committee, but it has not been and cannot be pretended that it embraces any language of his advocacy of that resolution.

That to which the *Times* has recalled public attention consists simply in these perfectly well-authenticated *facts*, namely:

1. That Mr. Tilden was a conspicuous member of the Platform Committee in the Convention of 1864, representing the great Commonwealth of New York.

2. That as a member of that Committee, Mr. Tilden *assisted in framing* the odious "peace platform" which declared the war a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

3. That as a member of the Committee *Mr. Tilden assented to the odious platform* which it produced, and gave no word or expression of dissent to anything which that platform contained.

Now, it is simply impossible to traverse these facts, or any one of them, without impeaching the record which the Convention of 1864 made by its proceedings, and which Mr. Tilden and other members of the Platform Committee made by their public statements before the Convention, the substance of which has been preserved.

Nevertheless, a gentleman from the State of the Northwestern Railroad, of the name of Smith (but not the Smith who was a member of the Platform Committee of 1864 for that State, and who is now a delegate at St. Louis) has undertaken to traverse the positive and concurrent statements of Mr. Tilden, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Brown, Gov. Weller, Mr. George B. Smith, and other members of the Peace-Platform Committee, to the effect that there was "no difference in the Committee except upon mere matters of expression;" and has for that purpose obtained a telegraphic dispatch from a very devoted organ-grinder for Mr. Tilden in New York (Mr. Manton Marble) to the following effect:

Gov. Tilden opposed, in Committee, that portion of the resolution saying: "After four years of failure to preserve the Union by war," etc. He got it struck out, and even refused to agree to the resolution as amended. It was then irregularly restored. Gov. Tilden at all stages refuses to agree to the resolution, and sent a message by me to Gen. McClellan advising him to discard it in his letter of acceptance. Gov. Tilden, moreover, made a speech in the New York delegation against an armistice, which was briefly reported by me in the New York *World*, and is correctly cited by the *Courier-Journal*. I was personally present in the New York delegation, and all meetings of the Committee in the adjoining room.

The gentleman from the State of the C. & N. W. Railway (Mr. Smith) is now at St. Louis, where he is exhibiting the foregoing statement of Mr. Marble, and claiming with more or less demonstrative declamation that it disproves and "nails to the wall" as untrue the contrary statements, made at the time, by Mr. Tilden, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Brown, Mr. George B. Smith, Gov. Weller, and other members of the Peace-Platform Committee. Mr. Manton Marble (who was not a member of the Committee, who was not even a delegate in the Convention, and who was in attendance upon it only as a newspaper-reporter) says that "Mr. Tilden at all stages refused to agree to the peace resolution." On the contrary, Mr. Tilden, a member of the Committee, stated at the time, when there was no inducement to misrepresent the fact, that

There was no dissent among the members of the Committee.

Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee, stated that

Their councils had been very harmonious, and all *were agreed* upon a platform which would maintain the Constitution and the Union of all the States, and they believed that an earnest, honorable peace would be maintained.

Mr. Brown, of Delaware, stated:

I take the liberty to state, as one of that Committee, that *there is not the slightest dissension among us. We have been a unit from the first.*

Gov. Weller, of California (Chairman of the Sub-Committee):

Wished to be permitted to explain, in order that the Convention might *know it was a matter of* CERTAINTY, *that neither in the General nor in the Sub-Committee was there any party fight or debate.* We are ALL IN FAVOR OF PEACE, and *the only difference of opinion is as to the phraseology to be used in making that declaration.*

Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, said:

If the Convention adjourn now, the Committee can agree to their report; for, as has been said here just now, there is *no difference* in the Committee except upon *mere matters of expression*.

Here is another report, made at the time by another reporter, of Mr. Smith's statement:

There was no bar to their agreement on the subject matter of the resolutions. They were all for peace upon the basis of Union; they were ready to agree upon that. They remained in session until 1 o'clock that morning, giving expression to their various opinions, and *all were harmonious on the subject. The manual labor of writing was all that stood in the way.*

Such is the evidence, consisting in statements made at the time by members of the Peace-Platform Committee (including the statement of Mr. Tilden himself), showing that as a member of that Committee Mr. Tilden assented to the odious platform which it produced, and in the production of which he, as a member of the Committee, assisted. *In addition to all this is the negative evidence, which consists in the fact that Mr. Tilden neither submitted an adverse report, nor gave utterance to any word against that odious political deliverance.* It is the evidence of the best possible witnesses, men who were members of the Committee. *It is the concurrent statement of many witnesses who were under no inducement to state falsely.*

What is the proof offered by Mr. P. H. Smith to impeach these witnesses? It is a statement, made twelve years after the fact, by one individual, who was not one of the best witnesses, and who testifies under the bias of a more or less direct interest as one who is committed to the personal fortunes of Mr. Tilden. It is fair to presume that Mr. P. H. Smith very well knows that such testimony, offered for the purpose of impeaching the contrary statements of such excellent witnesses as Tilden, Guthrie, Weller, George B. Smith, and other framers of the odious peace platform, *is absolutely worthless.*

Judge Hager is entirely warranted in saying that "an effective denial can only be made by quoting the records of the Convention, which must be at direct variance with the purported copy of the same published in the *Times*." *An effective denial can not be so made, for the very good reason that the records of the Convention and the purported copy of the same published in the Times are not at variance.*

NUNNEMACHER PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—Jake Nunnemacher to-day received the pardon of the President for whisky-crimes, and was liberated on the payment of $10,000 fine.

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Court Will Render Its Verdict To-Day.

How the Cowardly Confederates Disposed of the Robeson Matter.

The President Informs the House of the Defects in the Sundry Civil Bill.

Minority Report of the Sweet-Blakely Investigating Committee.

Hesing's Version of His Interview with Leonard Swett.

He Was Urged to Assist in the Conviction of Logan and Farwell.

Burton C. Cook's Denial of a Spiteful Washington Canard.

BELKNAP'S CASE.

VERDICT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—To-morrow at noon the High Court of Impeachment will be opened with the usual proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The House of Representatives will be notified, the minutes of the deliberations of to-day will be read, and the voting will be commenced. The Secretary of the Senate will read the first article of impeachment and call the name of Mr. Alcorn, who will rise in his place. The presiding officer, Mr. Terry, will then say, "Mr. Senator Alcorn, how say you,—is the respondent, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, guilty or not guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor, as charged in this article?" Senator Alcorn will then reply, guilty or not guilty, and, by the decision adopted to-day, he can

GIVE HIS REASON THEREFOR,

not to occupy exceeding one minute. The name of the next Senator on the roll will then be called. He will respond, and so on alphabetically, until all the Senators have voted. The presiding officer will then announce the vote, and say, "Two-thirds of the Senators having pronounced guilty, William W. Belknap is therefore found guilty on this article;" or he will say, "Two-thirds of the Senators not having pronounced guilty, William W. Belknap is therefore acquitted on this article." The indications are that the latter verdict will be found, not only on the first article, but on the other three. Over thirty Senators will vote squarely guilty, but not two-thirds, as quite a number will vote not guilty, believing that the Senate has no jurisdiction. There may also be a few who will dodge the vote.

ORDERS ADOPTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—By a vote of yeas 24, nays 32, the Senate refused to consider the amendment to the rules for the government of impeachment trials, so as to have the deliberations in open session, and the doors were closed for the discussion of the final question in the Belknap impeachment case.

During the secret session, Mr. Conkling submitted the following:

Ordered, That when called to vote whether the articles of impeachment, or either of them, are sustained, any Senator who votes in the negative shall be at liberty to state, if he chooses, that he rests his vote on the absence of guilt proved in fact, or on the want of jurisdiction, as the case may be, and the vote shall be entered in the journal accordingly.

The order of Mr. Conkling was amended so as to permit each Senator, in giving his vote, to state his reasons therefor, occupying not more than one minute, which reasons shall be entered on the journal in connection with his vote, and immediately following his name and vote.

The order, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds offered an order so as to allow any Senator to give his reasons, if any, in accordance with the order already adopted. Agreed to.

The Senate, sitting as a court, etc., adjourned until to-morrow.

ROBESON.

THE CROWNING MEANNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The House Democrats completed their cowardly work in the naval investigation by adopting a resolution which declared that they do not know whether Secretary Robeson ought to be impeached, but recommended that the Judiciary Committee endeavor to discover during the summer if he cannot be. It was an assassin's blow in the dark, not only directed at Robeson himself, but intended to impose a stain upon the honor of all the officers of the Navy Department. It was an act which many of the Democrats as gentlemen would not have dared to do, but to which, as politicians and for personal ends, they have consented. It is a significant circumstance that the three set speeches which charged that the expenses of the navy are greater now than they were before the War were made by

THREE EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS,

on account of whose rebellious course these very expenditures were incurred. There were some Democrats manly enough to decline to vote with their party upon this skulking proposition, but their courage was not sufficient to enable them to vote against it. The farthest they went was, as some of them said, to treat the proposition with the contempt of their silence. The majority of the Naval Committee aver that they are incompetent to give a legal opinion, with the facts before them which they have elicited in eight months' investigation, as to the impeachability of Robeson. It should not be forgotten that there are nine lawyers on the Committee on Naval Affairs, the major portion of whom at least are the equals in legal ability and reputation of a similar number of lawyers upon the Judiciary Committee. The majority of lawyers upon the Naval Committee are quite as competent to determine the impeachability of Robeson as will be the majority of lawyers on the Judiciary Committee. The pretence, therefore, of ignorance by the Naval Committee lawyers is

A PERSONAL STULTIFICATION

and a public declaration of their professional inability, as well as a political makeshift. The truth is, there was not a majority of the Committee in favor of impeachment. A majority did not believe that there was any evidence to warrant impeachment, and in order to obtain a majority vote for a report of any kind, the sneaking, cowardly, covert resolution was devised and has been adopted. This resolution holds, during the Presidential campaign, a cloud of dishonor suspended over all the officers of the navy, at the same time that the confession is made that eight months of investigation have failed to make clear that even one man is guilty.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT THINKS OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The President has signed the Sundry Civil bill, and at the same time has sent a message to the House informing that body that the country is to understand that the responsibility of the injury done to the public service by crippling the Government in some of its most important branches must be charged to the Democratic House, and not to the Executive. This bill legislates the Public Printer, Clapp, out of office. It has been generally understood that the President would reappoint him, but very strong opposition to him has been manifested by so many Senators that his nomination is now in doubt.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The following is the message which was sent to the House by the President to-day giving his objections to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives: The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is so defective in what it omits to provide for, that I cannot announce its approval without at the same time pointing out what seems to be to me its defects. It makes but inadequate provision for the service at best, and in some instances fails to make any provision whatever. Notably among the first class is the reduction in the ordinary annual appropriation for the revenue-cutter service to the prejudice of the customs revenue. The same may be said of the Signal Service, as also the failure to provide for the increased expenses devolved upon the mints and assay offices by recent legislation, and for the protection, preservation, and completion of public buildings for which there is no adequate appropriation. The sum of $100,000 only is appropriated for repairs of different navy-yards and stations, and the preservation of the same, the ordinary and customary appropriations for which are not less than $1,000,000. A similar reduction is made in expenses for armories and arsenals. The provision for ordinary judicial expenses is much less than the estimated amount for that important service by the actual expenditures of the last fiscal year and certain demands of the current year.

The provision for the surveys of public lands is less than one-half of the usual appropriation for that service and what are understood to be its actual demands.

The reduction in the expenditures for light-houses, beacons, and fog-stations is also made in similar proportion.

Of the class for which no appropriation is made, among the most noticeable, perhaps, is that portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia in behalf of the United States as appropriated in former years, and judgments of the Court of Claims. The failure to make a reasonable contribution to the expenses of the nation's capital is an apparent dereliction on the part of the United States and rank injustice to the people here, who bear the burdens; while to refuse or neglect to provide for the payment of the solemn judgments of its own Courts is apparently to repudiate.

Of a different character, but as prejudicial to the Treasury, is the omission to make provision to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to have the rebel archives and records of captured and abandoned property examined, and information furnished therefrom for the use of the Government.

Finally, without further specification in detail, it may be said that the act which in its title purports to make provision for a diverse and greatly extended civil service, unhappily appropriates an amount not more than 65 per cent of its ordinary demands.

The Legislative Department establishes and defines the service, and devolves upon the Executive Departments the obligation of submitting annually the needful estimates of the expenses of such service. Congress properly exacts implicit obedience to the requirements of the law in the administration of the public service, and a rigid accountability in the expenditure thereof. It is submitted that a corresponding responsibility and obligation rests upon it to make adequate appropriations to render possible such administration. Anything short of an ample provision for a specified service is necessarily fraught with disaster to public interests, and is a possible injustice to those charged with its execution. To appropriate and to execute are corresponding obligations and duties, and the adequacy of the former is a necessary measure for the efficiency of execution.

In this eighth month of the present session of Congress, nearly one month of the fiscal year to which this appropriation applies having passed, I do not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it I deem it a duty to show where the responsibility belongs for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trusts confided to me.

U. S. GRANT.

SWEET--BLAKELY.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The minority does not find, as does the majority, that David Blakely, Gen. James H. Baker, and Ben Campbell entered into a conspiracy to cheat, wrong, and defraud Miss Sweet. The minority condemns the transaction between David Blakely and Miss Sweet as contrary to sound policy. A great deal of space is taken up in the discussion of this subject, and liberal quotations are made from the majority report and from the evidence. The conclusion is reached that if Blakely is to be censured, Miss Sweet is also deserving of censure. They find that some of her testimony was contradicted by Gary and Lombard, executors of her father's estate, and, while they condemn the transaction, they see nothing in it but what is equally censurable in Miss Sweet and David Blakely. The minority does not find that Gen. Baker, then Commissioner of Pensions, had anything to do with the bargain in its earliest stages, but do find that in fact he had no knowledge of Blakely's and Miss Sweet's transaction until October, and that very soon after he learned the facts he took measures to secure the Government from loss, and aided Miss Sweet in procuring from Blakely a portion of the moneys that she had paid on account of her bargain with him. The minority further find that Baker's conduct was proper in all respects, and that there is no cause for the censure passed upon him by the majority report.

This report is signed by Leavenworth of New York, Foster of Ohio, and Harris of Massachusetts. The report first deals with the case of J. Russell Jones, as the majority report did. It discusses the evidence, and comes to a directly opposite conclusion, so far as Jones is concerned, from that presented in the Hurlbut report. The minority do not find Jones' conduct was other than proper, and they see no cause for censure.

THE FINANCE BILLS.

NO PROGRESS MADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The House adjourned at 4 o'clock to-day, after the report of the Naval Committee had been disposed of. The regular Monday morning hour was consumed in the introduction of bills, resolutions, etc., and at its expiration a dozen members were on their feet claiming the floor for as many different purposes. Several had resolutions repealing the resumption act, and Kelley was desirous of obtaining another vote on his bill remonetizing the silver dollar. A majority of the members of the House seem to have come to the conclusion that they have been making fools of themselves by repeated and fruitless votes on these questions, and that it is better to adjourn than to make any more records of this kind. The greenback inflationists and the advocates of the Silver bill were very indignant, and in conversation after the adjournment did not attempt to conceal their anger. The advocates of the Silver Bill seem to have changed their tactics since last week, convinced that they will be unable to pass their bill, which is now the unfinished business in the morning hour under a suspension of rules, before the close of session. They now manifest a disposition to allow debate upon it. In view of this fact, several of the ablest members of the House who are opposed to all these silver bills have prepared speeches, which they will deliver if an opportunity offers.

GOOD AS HIS WORD.

Mr. Goode kept faith with the Tilden men this morning, according to the story, and was absent from the Banking and Currency Committee, and by his absence prevented a vote upon the bill to repeal the Resumption act. He was not absent from the city, although he has indefinite leave of absence, for within a short time after the Committee adjourned he appeared in the House, and joined the other members of the Southern chivalry in striking an unmanly blow in the dark at the Secretary and all the officers of the navy.

HESING AND COOK.

A. C. HESING'S REPLY TO LEONARD SWETT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—In a special dispatch from Washington, published in Monday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Leonard Swett is reported to have stated as follows:

The statement in the Hesing affidavit that I proposed to him that I would pay him (Hesing) $5,000 if he would involve or convict Logan and Farwell, is simply an audacious falsehood. There is for it literally no foundation in fact, or any ground upon which it might have originated by mistake. In its length and breadth it is simply false.

Now, if Mr. Swett has really authorized this statement, only one of two things is possible: either he has never read my affidavit, and is therefore speaking of what he knows not; or, having read it, he is trying to divert its force by *willfully perverting* its contents and purposely raising a *false* issue. For in my affidavit there is not one word that could be twisted into the statement which Mr. Swett so defiantly brands as an "audacious falsehood." I have never stated, or even intimated, that Mr. Swett had proposed to pay me $5,000 if I would involve Mr. Logan or Farwell. Hence, Mr. Swett, in making a great flourish of moral indignation at that imaginary statement, is simply fighting wind-mills, or setting up a man of straw in order to box him down. If he had been charged with forging paper, and should answer the charge by shouting: "Whoever says I ever stole a horse or robbed a hen-roost is an audacious liar," every one would see the weakness of such defense. Yet this is essentially his line of argument in the present case. The statement I have made under oath, and the *absolute truth* of which I here again maintain, is to the effect that Mr. Swett, in a conversation in the Tivoli, *did* offer me immunity if I would involve or aid in convicting Logan and Farwell, and that I refused point-blank to enter into any such scheme. In order to refresh Mr. Swett's memory, I beg to remind him of the fact that I was sitting at a table with Mr. H. B. Miller, who, at the request of Mr. Swett, gave up his seat to him, so as to enable him to converse with me in close intimacy. The whole conversation lasted only a few minutes, and, as soon as Mr. Swett left me—in a huff—I communicated to Mr. Miller the offer made by Mr. Swett and rejected by me. Now, I defy Mr. Swett to dare to deny this statement as an "audacious falsehood" in my presence. Respectfully yours,

A. C. HESING.

A DENIAL FROM THE HON. B. C. COOK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 30.—I see in this morning's TRIBUNE the following Washington telegram:

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The passage in Bluford Wilson's testimony which states that Burton C. Cook called the attention of the President to the stories which connected Ward and Farwell with the Whisky Ring has excited considerable indignation here among the friends of those gentlemen, and it is currently stated among them that there is good reason to say that Burton C. Cook was himself engaged by the whisky men to work for the removal of Ward, under whom the first batch of Chicago distillers was indicted, and that $2,500 was raised for Burton C. Cook on account of his services in this respect. This is the story going around among the friends of Farwell since Bluford Wilson's testimony.

In regard to the above dispatch, I am obliged to you for saying editorially that I should probably deny it. I wish to say that the statement has not the shadow or semblance of truth; that it is false in general and in particular, and the parties who put it in circulation are well aware of the fact.

B. C. COOK.

AT THE JAIL.

The exiles at the County Jail look upon the proceedings before the Whisky Frauds Investigating Committee at Washington with a good deal of complacency. They are perfectly willing that the investigations should continue until the entire "true inwardness" shall be developed, because they are of the impression that a full expose of the whisky business will do more to the securing of their pardons than all the personal appeals that can be made. Private advices per "grapevine cable" from E. A. Storrs tell the boys to be of good cheer. The Chicago Alcohol Works are to be soon revived under the name of the West Chicago Alcohol Works. The Blackhawk Distillery, under its new management, will begin work about the end of the week. The Phœnix Distilling Company (Dickenson, Abel & Burroughs) have paid the Government, since June 24, $179,277.70.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REPRESENTATIVE MORRISON'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In the general debate in the House on Saturday evening, Representative Morrison submitted, to be printed, a short speech upon the subject of internal revenue. In this speech he said that without the reductions that have been and are being made the demands of Government for ordinary expenditures and for the annual requirements of the public debt could not be met without imposing additional burdens upon the earnings of labor in the form of new interest-bearing loans and increased taxation. Upon this subject he submitted the following interesting statement:

Let us see if this statement is not borne out by official figures, by comparing the amount of appropriations made by us and those of a permanent character provided for by law, with the amount of receipts which we may safely and prudently rely upon for this fiscal year. The appropriations made by us, and to be made, supposing the remaining differences between the House and Senate to be divided midway, will amount, in round numbers, to $119,000,000. The permanent appropriations heretofore provided by law amount to about $147,000,000. These are: For interest on public debt, $96,154,848; for the sinking fund, $24,063,377; and for miscellaneous expenditures, such as collection of customs, etc., $16,411,694. So that the total requirements of the Government for this year for annual and permanent appropriations will amount to about $266,000,000, and this is $50,000,000 below the Department estimates. Now, what receipts may we safely and prudently rely upon for this year? Our receipts from customs for the year ending with last month were $147,057,978, against $157,167,722 for the previous year,—$10,000,000 less. The difference would have been more than $20,000,000 if based upon the difference or falling off in imports, which were in the year ending June 30, 1875, of dutiable, $379,795,113, and in the year ending June 30, 1876, only $320,000,000. The same rate of falling off in imports for this year as occurred last year would reduce our receipts from customs to $123,000,000. If we take the average falling off for the last three years as a basis for the falling off this year, it would reduce our receipts to $127,000,000. Viewed from the most hopeful standpoint, we cannot prudently rely upon a revenue from this source to greatly exceed $130,000,000. The receipts for the year just closed from internal revenues were $116,000,000, as against $110,000,000 for the year 1875,—$9,000,000 more. It will be seen by an examination of the sources from which receipts come that, while the amount of internal taxes has increased, the production of articles taxed has fallen off, and but for the increased rates laid on by the last Congress the revenue from this source on quantities of articles taxed would have fallen off several millions. The taxable gallons of spirits fell off from 62,687,692 in 1875, to 58,700,000 in 1876. The quantity of tobacco and snuff fell off from 119,435,875 pounds in 1875, to 110,246,020 in 1876—nearly 10,000,000 pounds. Allowing for a like falling off in the present year, as has been the average of decrease for the last three years in the quantities of articles taxed, and our internal revenue receipts would amount to $107,000,000. Only making the most liberal allowance for an improvement in honesty and efficiency, heretofore so lacking in the collection of whisky and other taxes, we may reasonably expect $115,000,000, possibly $120,000,000, from miscellaneous sources. When we remember that the premium on sales of gold is an important item in this estimate, and that this year we shall have little, if any, gold to sell, we will know how unsafe it is to rely upon more than $16,000,000 from miscellaneous sources. So estimated, we shall have $130,000,000 from customs, $120,000,000 from internal revenue, and $16,000,000 from miscellaneous sources—in all, $266,000,000, with which to meet $266,000,000 of estimated annual and permanent appropriations.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ADJOURNMENT PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The Senate has decided to take a vote upon the impeachment to-morrow at 12 o'clock. This makes an adjournment possible within the next ten days, unless the Democrats shall decide that they prefer to have the session continued. Mr. Morrison and a few Democrats of his kind who wish an adjournment on Monday next, desire an agreement upon the appropriation bills and oppose any debate upon the investigation reports. The Southern men, however, seem inclined to protract the session, and especially desire to have political debates in connection with the investigation reports. These reports are now being rapidly completed. They consist, for the most part, of a partisan rearrangement of the testimony already public, and of warped, prejudicial, and grossly unfair conclusions.

A week is certainly sufficient time in which to finish the Appropriation bills and all other necessary business. If the dead-lock between the two Houses cannot be broken in that time it cannot be broken at all, and Congress might as well abandon all hope of reaching an agreement and go home without making provision for the support of some of the departments of the Government. An influential Democratic Senator said to-day that he was opposed to passing any more of the temporary bills continuing the appropriations of last year, but was in favor of bringing both Houses face to face, and seeing if either or both was willing to take the responsibility of leaving the Government without the means of carrying on its business. He thought that if either House would refuse to pass such a bill to-day or to-morrow, both of them would speedily come to their senses, and would either reach an agreement upon the Appropriation bills, or ascertain that such an agreement was impossible.

EXIT POTTER.

Supervising-Architect Potter has resigned his office. His resignation has been accepted, and he will dissolve his connection with the Treasury Department to-morrow. It has been reported that Potter's resignation is really a dismissal; in other words, that President Grant had concluded to reinstate Mullett in the position from which he was removed during the administration of Secretary Bristow. Mr. Potter positively denies this story. He says he has received no intimation from the President that the latter has desired his resignation, but that he leaves the Department solely of his own motion, and in pursuance of plans formed some time ago. There is excellent ground for the belief that President Grant will not reappoint Mullett to the position of Supervising Architect, and the friends of Potter, who have opportunities to know, assert that he would not leave the service voluntarily without assurances that no such appointment would be made.

ORDWAY.

Glover to-day seems to have again broken faith with Col. Ordway, and refused him a hearing. It was agreed Saturday that if Glover could not be present to-day, three other members of the Committee should examine him. These three met. Ordway was present with the papers which, with the concurrent testimony of Bradshaw, who made out the bills, and Capt. Blackford, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, who expended a large portion of the amount named in the bills, would undoubtedly have fully exonerated Ordway. As the Committee was about to proceed, however, a message arrived stating that Glover, the Chairman, preferred that the investigation should not proceed. Ordway insisted that the agreement was well understood, to which the Sub-Committee present agreed irrespective of party. The Democratic member of the Committee (Lewis) especially insisted that it was a simple act of justice to Ordway that he should be heard in his defense, since the Committee had taken testimony affecting Ordway, but the Sub-Committee was indisposed to proceed in the face of this peculiar request from Glover, and the investigation was again adjourned.

WILSON'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The following is the letter of resignation of Solicitor Wilson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—SIR: For reasons explained to you at our interview this morning, I have the honor to tender my resignation as Solicitor of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st July next. Permit me to express my gratitude for the opportunities for public usefulness which you have been kind enough to give me, and to renew the assurances of my high personal regard. With great respect, BLUFORD WILSON.

To the President.

TO BE REMOVED.

Chief Special Agent Woodward is to be removed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL

as reported to the Senate to-day appropriates in the aggregate $5,000,000. Among the most important reductions in the bill are the following: For the harbor of Buffalo, from $100,000 to $85,000; for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi River, from $275,000 to $230,000; for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, from $300,000 to $270,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Michigan, from $100,000 to $75,000; improvement of the Tennessee River, from $300,000 to $270,000; improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, from $150,000 to $100,000; improvement of the Illinois River, from $50,000 to $40,000; improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, from $125,000 to $100,000.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The following was issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, July 31.—Congress having failed to provide for the expenses of the Interior Department beyond this day, no obligations will be assumed on the part of the Secretary or other officers connected with the service. Employes who wish to continue in the service are at liberty to do so at the risk of further remuneration by the Government. (Signed)

CHAS. T. GARMANN, Acting Secretary.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The resolution prohibiting the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was passed.

Senator Ingalls said that the man who would sell ammunition to the Indians now should be hanged to the nearest telegraph-pole, or shot by a drum-head court-martial.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, recommending an increase in cavalry, and recommending an appropriation to defray the additional expense. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill authorizing the increase, and making the appropriation $1,634,700.

The bill was passed. It provides that not more than 2,500 men be enlisted under the act.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar.

The House bill to continue until the 10th of August the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government, and the House bill to further authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market were taken up and passed without amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, consideration was resumed of the reports of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Whitthorne advocated the majority report.

The minority resolution was rejected—yeas, 59; nays, 115.

Under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian Appropriation bill becomes a law, and to authorize the purchase in open market without advertising. Passed.

He also reported bills extending appropriations for the various departments of the Government until Aug. 10. Passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in making inadequate provision for some branches of the civil service and none at all for other branches, among the former being the signal service, light-houses, etc., revenue-cutter service, and public buildings, and among the latter being the appropriation of the Government for the expenses of the District of Columbia, judgments of the Court of Claims, examination of rebel records, etc. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it he deemed it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service.

Mr. Randall said that he had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government, and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President in some of his statements shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever. For one I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have the opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after close examination.

Mr. Hale defended the action of the President.

The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Real-Estate Pool Committee, made an effort to get in his report, but did not succeed.

Bills for a Commission to take into consideration the relative value of gold and silver, etc., were introduced by Messrs. Hewitt, Cox, and Gibson, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Cox expressing the hope that that Committee would be able to report to-morrow.

The reading of almost all the bills introduced to-day was insisted upon by Mr. Kasson and others in order to prevent any measure for the repeal of the Resumption act being forced on the House.

Adjourned.

THE IGNORANT "TIMES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ill., July 28.—Would you allow me to correct a statement made editorially in this morning's Chicago *Times*, which displays gross ignorance on the part of the writer, and is on a par with the dogmatical utterances frequently to be found in the same paper relative to home and foreign events, and in which not a particle of truth can be found? Speaking of Col. Baker joining the Turkish army, it (the *Times*) says: "As his reputation as an engineer stands very high in the English army," etc. "He will be, to all intents and purposes, a man without a country, since he cannot become a Moslem." [Why not, forsooth?] "Englishmen have achieved rank in the Turkish service before, however, without forswearing their faith. Ali Pacha [!], the commander of the Turkish left wing," etc., "was a Briton who entered the service of the Sultan," etc.

Now, sir, in the few lines which comprised the article in question, more ignorance was displayed by the *Times* than would have been by a paper published in Feejee. Col. Baker was a distinguished cavalry officer; was called by Prince Frederick Charles one of the three famous cavalry-officers of Europe; knew no more of engineering than any ordinary line-officer; and, if he chose to turn Moslem, could do so without let or hindrance. Plenty of Englishmen in India (where Baker long served) have done so. Menon, the General who succeeded Kleber in Egypt, did so. The Ali Pasha alluded to means, I suppose, the celebrated Omar Pasha, who, so far from being an Englishman, was an Austrian, or Creation,—an Austrian subject, anyway,—and a truly professing and devout Mussulman at that. What sublime impudence must a paper possess that pretends to speak with authority on European subjects, and treats its readers to such ignorant falsehoods as that. Its explanatory statement of the late French Cabinet rumpus is simply laughable to those that know the position of the parties in France. The commonest facts of modern times are misstated by the *Times* with an ignorance that would shame a sixth-form school-boy. Let its editor give more attention to history; for, on my word, the errors made by the *Times* are enough to make any intelligent reader "larf."

TEMPUS MENDAX.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 1—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clearer, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the extreme northern portions; easterly and southerly winds, slow rising temperature, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 31.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.02	68	84	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.03	73	63	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.01	74	59	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.00	74	59	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.03	70	70	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.03	70	75	N., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 75. Minimum, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 31—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.03	66	W., light	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.08	72	S. W. gentle	......	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.98	69	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.99	71	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Rochester	29.98	69	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Toledo	29.97	71	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Detroit	30.03	69	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.98	60	N. E., gentle	......	Fair.
Davenport	30.02	75	E., light	......	Clear.
Escanaba	30.06	67	Calm	......	Clear.
Marquette	31.04	60	N., light	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.07	67	S. E., light	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	75	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Gibson	29.87	75	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.04	69	N. W. gentle	......	Clear.
Port Huron	30.03	67	N., fresh	......	Clear.

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

It Has Taken Possession of Its New Abode.

Prominent Points of Interest in the Beautifully Decorated Building.

What It Cost---Officers and Members of the Club.

The club system of living so common in England was rather of slow growth in this country, even in New York. It has now established much more than a foothold in the metropolis, and what with political, literary, social, art, and musical clubs, there are few or none among the young men of standing and the older men of culture who do not belong to one or more of these organizations.

The club idea was by no means brought to Chicago by the early settlers, and it was not until the city had attained metropolitan proportions that enough men of wealth, leisure, and culture could be found to start and foster a really good club—for be it remembered that a few men of leisure to form a nucleus are indispensable to the well-being of a first-class club. In 1869, however, a number of Chicago gentlemen applied to the Legislature for a charter for the Chicago Club, and an act was duly passed and signed by Gov. Palmer March 25, incorporating the organization, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Philip Wadsworth, Charles B. Farwell, Octavius Badger, Emory Washburn, Jr., George Henry Wheeler, Edmund Carrey, and William J. Barney.

THE ORGANIZATION

was completed by the election of E. B. McCagg as President and John J. Janes as Secretary, and the Club secured for its occupancy the large double marble-front mansion known as the Farnum House, and situated on Michigan avenue near Adams street. Here matters went prosperously enough until the fire of October, 1871, destroyed their quarters and forced them to a move. This was first to B. F. Hadduck's house on Michigan avenue near Peck court, and afterward to the large brick house on the northwest corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue. Here they remained until prosperity and a desire for an establishment more nearly in the centre of the city induced them to plan a large and convenient building which should be the equal of any edifice on the continent in finish and adaptation for club purposes.

The result of this desire was the selection of the large and finely-located lot on Monroe street, opposite the Palmer and near the Clifton House, as the location for the club-house; and last October, Messrs. Treat & Foltz having furnished acceptable plans, the work of putting up the building was begun, and has progressed steadily until yesterday the Club took possession of their new quarters. There were no ceremonies on the occasion, but the members met at the house in the evening for a business meeting, the first act of occupation. It is contemplated to hold a grand reception some time during the coming fall, but no date has been agreed on and no arrangements made for the affair as yet.

Inasmuch as the edifice just occupied is the finest one ever devoted to club purposes in the West, and the first one ever built for the purpose, it is proper to give some

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS AND OF THE BUILDING ITSELF.

The situation is a most trying one, the street being narrow, and the site being completely surrounded by buildings varying in height from four to nine stories. The lot is 50 by 106 feet, and, fortunately, has alleys on three sides. The front, designed in the modern Gothic style, is faced with the best selected Baltimore pressed brick. Below the main floor line the front is of limestone, with diagonally pointed and "droved" work. Above this line the front is ornamented with frequent wide horizontal bands of Berea sandstone, occasionally inlaid with encaustic tiles and black brick. The entrance is up a flight of stone steps through an arched stone doorway, with Scotch granite pillars and ornamented capitals.

The west half of the front terminates in a bold gable, made somewhat picturesque by the use of ornamental chimney-tops near the base on the east side. This gable has for its counterpart a brick and stone double dormer window on the east half of the front. Below this dormer extends a stone cornice and stone oriel window, the support of which is carried down to the belting course at the sills of the third-story windows. A large ornamented pointed window, extending up the front gable, is subdivided for light in the fourth and fifth stories. The roof is of slate, laid on incombustible tiles and surmounted with an elaborate iron cresting.

At the floor of the second story, and extending from the front entrance around into the east alley, is a broad balcony 6 feet wide, supported on ornamented iron brackets.

The main floor is raised 6 feet 8 inches from the sidewalk, giving a 10-foot basement, the greater part of which is above ground. Entrance to the building is through an ornamental doorway and vestibule situated near the western corner of the front, by which the main hall is reached. This is one of the most inviting portions of the building, and gives the spectator directly upon entering a very good idea of the

PLAN OF THE INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

It is 19x26 feet in size, and is floored with encaustic tile in a tasteful manner. To the left of the door is the mantel, and next to it the main staircase. Behind the latter is an office and elegant marble counter for the steward and other officers of the administration. From it open off the large dining-room, wine-room, and small hall running to the back of the house. The semi-octagonal stairway-hall, back of the entrance-hall, is also beautifully decorated.

THE PARLOR,

or grand reception-room, is in the southeast corner of the main floor, and is 26x37 feet. On entering it one is at once struck with the perfect taste shown in the decoration, which is in keeping with the architecture of the building throughout. The mantel is of the mediæval style, and all the frescoing and ornamentation are in the same general style. The key color, if the expression may be allowed, is a shade of green, which covers the walls, and the carpet, furniture, and lambrequins have been carefully selected to show none but complementary colors. The woodwork is not painted, but left in natural color, and the whole effect may be set down as perfect. A finer illustration of the art of harmonious and artistic decoration cannot be found.

From the reception-room a narrow hall leads to the wine-room, which has a staircase to the wine-cellar in the basement. The same hall leads to

THE MAIN DINING-ROOM,

which has also an entrance from the octagonal hall, where the office is situated. This large apartment measures 26 by 51 feet, and is lighted by six large windows, affording plenty of light. Here, too, the decoration is very beautiful, and a trifle lighter and more cheery than in the parlor. The key color is a shade of green different from that in the reception-room, and the furniture, including the elegant sideboard, is of oak. The tables are of various sizes, intended to be occupied by smaller or larger parties.

The Gothic idea has been carried out all over the house, as well as in the dining-room, not only in the furniture and fresco painting, but even in the gas fixtures, which were designed by a member of the Club and manufactured to order. They are not only handsome articles of their kind, but harmonize excellently well with the other furniture.

The space to the west of the narrow hall leading back from the office and across the dining-room is occupied by wash-rooms, water-closets, and apartments used in connection with the dining-room. In the northwest corner are flights of steps leading from the basement to the roof.

THE BASEMENT,

which is an extremely light and high one, is given up to various departments of the culinary service and storage, with the exception of the front portion. Here a room, 30 by 47 feet, is fitted up as a billiard-room. It is reached by a continuation of the main staircase, and is fitted up with three billiard-tables, standard size, of the carrom pattern, and another with pockets for fifteen-ball pool. A board for tallying pin-pool, and the incidentals of the game, complete the furnishing of this apartment, which is, as shown, one of the cosiest and most comfortable rooms for the game that can be anywhere found. The remaining space in the basement is devoted to a large kitchen in the northeast corner, a laundry, store-rooms, wine-cellar, etc. The space under the alley on the west side of the building will be devoted to the boiler-rooms, coal-cellars, and ovens.

The communication from the kitchen to the dining-room is by the back stairs. These will be 5 feet wide, and with square landings, and this method of access is deemed preferable to the dumb-waiter system, though there is one of those useful auxiliaries running from the bottom to the fifth floor.

At the west side of the building is built a ventilating shaft, into which will be carried the superfluous heat from the boiler and kitchen smoke-stacks, removing the great annoyance of heated flues in summer. Into this shaft will also be conveyed all the kitchen odors as far as possible, and it will also be used to ventilate the principal rooms in the building.

Access to the second story is had by a grand staircase from the main hall. This is laid with a bright red carpet, which would seem rather too brilliant were it not so well harmonized by the surroundings of wall and frescoing. The handrail and balusters are made very heavy and the steps broad, so as to give the best possible effect and the greatest ease.

The small hall at the head of the stairs leads directly to the main apartment of that floor,

THE CARD-ROOM.

This is by all odds the most elegant room in the building. It is 30 by 46 feet, and takes in the whole front of the building, with windows opening out on the balcony. The decoration is elegant and appropriate, from the frescoing to the card-tables of a new and beautiful pattern, and the mantles, which are inlaid with quaint tiles representing different court cards. The frescoing also has groups of spot cards at the corners of the panels. There is in this room some of the most luxurious furniture in the building.

Back of this room and on the east side of the building is the library, 21 by 30 feet, with lounges, tables, and the like. This is intended for a quiet retreat, where no smoking or loud talking will be permitted.

Back of the library are two private dining-rooms, connected by folding doors. They can be thrown into one long room, 39 feet in length, which will accommodate forty persons. The rooms separately are 17 by 26 and 20 by 22 feet.

Across the hall from the first dining-room is the Directors' room, a solid looking apartment, 19 by 22 feet. In this will be held the business meetings of the governing power.

THE THIRD STORY

is divided into sleeping apartments, all different from each other in the furnishing, but agreeing in having bath-rooms, closets, etc., attached to each, making them with their fittings luxurious abodes.

Nothing has yet been done with the fourth and fifth stories, and they will remain unoccupied at present. It is an open question whether it would be better to put the kitchen on the top floor or not, and the experiment will not be tried for the present. The only case where this has been done is in New York, and it is not considered so much of a success there as to warrant the change here. In case this move is made the dining-room will be moved to the fourth floor, and other disposition made of the vacated apartments below.

THE BUILDING WILL COST,

when fully completed, about $130,000, which sum includes the cost of the lot—some $38,000. It is owned by a small association of men known as the Dearborn Club, and by them rented to the Chicago Club. This is, of course, in order to have the management vested in a compact and easily handled body of men rather than in a cumbrous body such as the larger club might become. This is, however, no sign of a divided ownership, inasmuch as the Dearborn Club are nearly or quite all members of the Chicago Club.

The present officers of the Chicago Club are:

President—N. K. Fairbank.
Vice-President—Anson Stager.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. Scott Keith.
Executive Committee—George C. Walker, Charles L. Easton, Henry C. Bannard, W. Scott Keith, Anson Stager, H. M. Wilmarth, Edmund Burke, Charles D. Rhodes, Nathan Corwith.

Adams, J. McGregor,	Kent, T. B.,
Adams, A. L.,	Kimball, W. W.,
Alexander, E. S.,	King, H. W.,
Allerton, S. W.,	Kingsland, M. S.
Armsby, J. K.,	Kirkwood, Wm.,
Armour, P. D.,	Latrobe, H. B.,
Ayer, John V.,	Layton, Fred,
Ayer, B. F.,	Leiter, L. Z.,
Armour, George,	Lester, J. T.,
Baird, A., U. S. A.,	Lincoln, R. T.,
Bannard, H. C.,	Lockwood, J. E.,
Baker, W. F.,	Long, M. D.,
Barnes, C. J.,	Loomis, J. Mason,
Barter, T. O.,	Lyon, Geo. M.,
Benedict, Russell,	Lyon, J. B.,
Bishop, H. W.,	Lyon, W. C.,
Blackstone, T. B.,	Mac Veagh, Frank,
Blair, C. B.,	Marsh, C. V.,
Blair, C. J.,	Maynard, P. C.,
Boal, C. T.,	McCagg, E. B.,
Boomer, L. B.,	McCormick, R. S.,
Bowman, A. H.,	McFarland, H. J.,
Brainard, Edwin,	McIntyre, S. P.,
Brown, Andrew,	McKay, J. R.,
Burke, Edmund,	McLaury, T. G.,
Burley, A. G.,	McVicker, J. H.,
Campbell, B. H.,	Meeker, A. B.,
Case, J. S.,	Montgomery, G. W.,
Champlin, George,	Morgan, Francis,
Chapman, E. D.,	Munger, A. A.,
Chatfield, Wayne B.,	Munn, C. A.,
Clark, George C.,	Murdock, Thomas,
Clark, John M.,	Murray, W. H.,
Clement, H. C.,	Myers, Sidney,
Cobb, W. F.,	Nelson, Murry,
Cooley, C. G.,	Nickerson, S. M.,
Coolbaugh, W. F.,	Norton, J. H.,
Corwith, N.,	Norton, L. D.,
Crerar, John,	Oakley, J. W.,
Davis, R. L.,	Oldershaw, P. P.,
Dekoven, John,	Palmer, Potter,
Dexter, Wirt,	Peck, John L.,
Doane, J. W.,	Peters, R. A.,
Dodge, G. E. P.,	Peterson, A. S.,
Drake, J. B.,	Phelps, E. M.,
Ducat, A. C.,	Pike, E. S.,
Duncan, E. C.,	Potter, O. W.,
Dunlap, G. L.,	Pullman, A. B.,
Durand, J. M.,	Pope, C. B.,
Durand, H. F.,	Pullman, George M.,
Dwight, J. H.,	Ranney, J. L.,
Eames, F. S.,	Rawson, S. W.,
Eames, H. F.,	Raymond, J. B.,
Easton, C. L.,	Rhodes, C. D.,
Eldridge, George C.,	Rogers, D. A.,
Eldridge, J. W.,	Roloson, R. W.,
Ellison, J. A.,	Rozet, George H.,
Endicott, W. F.,	Savin, John W.,
Fairbank, N. K.,	Schimpferman, W. H.,
Farrar, H. W.,	Schneider, T. J.,
Farwell, C. B.,	Schoyer, E. A.,
Field, Marshall,	Schwartz, Charles,
Fisher, A. J.,	Scudder, M. L.,
Fisher, J. K.,	Seymour, J. M.,
Flint, James L.,	Sheridan, P. H., U. S. A.,
Forsyth, G. A., U. S. A.,	Shipman, D. B.,
Fox, Harry,	Shortall, I. G.,
Fullerton, C. W.,	Sibley, S.,
Gage, D. A.,	Skinner, Mark,
Gage, L. G.,	Soulerin, L.,
Gale, S. F.,	Spears, H. D.,
Gaylord, F.,	Smith, Perry H.,
Geddis, A.,	Spalding, Jesse,
Gillette, J. F.,	Smith, Sol. A.,
Gollman, Julius,	Smith, M. P.,
Goodman, J. D.,	Smith, J. E.,
Gossage, Charles,	Spruance, H.,
Gould, F. H.,	Stager, Anson,
Gregg, Richard,	Stough, O. J.,
Hamill, C. D.,	Sturges, George,
Henderson, W. S.,	Talcott, Mancel,
Henderson, C. M.,	Thompson, J. L.,
Hall, P. A.,	Van Nortwick, John,
Harding, G. F.,	Wadsworth, Philip,
Hervey, Robert,	Wadsworth, T. W.,
Harvey, J. D.,	Waite, J. M.,
Houston, A. Ross,	Walker, C. H.,
Harvey, T. W.,	Walker, Edwin,
Howard, W. B.,	Walker, G. C.,
Hutchinson, B. C.,	Walker, W. B.,
Hitchcock, Charles,	Warren, Robert,
Hunter, J. A.,	Warren, William,
Isberg, Axel,	Watkins, C. F.,
Isham, E. S.,	Welch, D. N.,
Jackson, H. W.,	Wells, M. D.,
Jackson, Obadiah,	Wheeler, C. W.,
Jacobson, A.,	Wheeler, G. H.,
Janes, John J.,	Wheeler, Hiram,
Johnston, Samuel,	Wheeler, S. H.,
Jones, J. Russell,	Whitehouse, E. N., U. S. N.,
Jones, S. M.,	
Keep, W. F.,	Whitney, H. H.,
Keith, Edson,	Willing, H. J.,
Keith, Henry A.,	Willliams, Norman,
Keith, S. L.,	Wilmarth, H. M.,
Keith, W. Scott,	Wilson, C. L.,
Kellogg, P. R.,	Young, J. R.,
Kendall, J. S.,	Young, William.
Kent, S. A.,	

This shows a total membership of 216, which may be increased to 350, which is the limit of the Club. The initiation fee is $200, and the yearly dues $60, which sums are expected to restrict the membership to the class desired.

Dickens' Manners.

A New York letter gives this new story, showing the "other" side of Dickens' nature: When Charles Dickens was in this country, some years ago, he went to Albany to lecture, and put up at Congress Hall. Gen. Woodford was then Lieutenant-Governor, and had an elegant suite of rooms there, and, as he was absent with his family, he kindly gave permission to place his rooms at the disposal of the great novelist. Dickens accepted the courtesy as a mere matter of course, and had not the grace to express any thanks. He lectured, pocketed the money, and went away, like any other showman. A few months afterwards, he returned to lecture again, and was shown to other apartments, with which he was not pleased. He sent for the landlord, and demanded his former rooms. Mr. Blake said that they belonged to the Lieutenant-Governor of the State. That did not matter, said Dickens, go and ask him if he will give up his room to me. Blake demurred to this, but Dickens insisted. With a very long face, at last, Blake went to Gen. Woodford's room and put the question. Woodford looked quietly for a moment at Blake, and then said: "Two months ago, in my absence, I gave up my rooms to Mr. Dickens as a personal accommodation to yourself and him. Mr. Dickens had not the grace to express any thanks. Perhaps these are English manners. They are not good manners, anyhow. Say to Mr. Dickens that the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York is not in the habit of turning himself out of his home for the accommodation of traveling showmen."

"Go West, Young Man."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

One day, about twelve years ago, a young man with a powerful frame and a high forehead walked into the New York *Tribune* office, and, as Mr. Greeley looked up from his desk, the intruder politely asked, "Don't you want to hire a conflagration reporter?" Mr. Greeley having fourteen columns of editorial and a similar quantity of advertisements to write that morning, rather hastily waved his hand at the burly youth, and in a tone of perhaps justifiable impatience remarked, "Young man, go West; by all means, young man, go West." That young man did go West. He joined the Indians. He is now known as Sitting Bull. Fiction is stranger than truth, and the piece of advice that one young man thrives under is the death of another

CRIME.

MOB-JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 31.—In THE TRIBUNE Sunday morning the particulars of the outrage upon the person of Mrs. Davis, living near Camden Point, Mo., were given. The negro, Joseph Williams, was last night taken out of the Platte County Jail and hanged by a mob of citizens. Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a large body of men, numbering, it is thought, about 125, all masked, rode into Platte City from the country on fine horses, and accompanied by a wagon loaded with heavy tools, such as sledge-hammers, picks, crow-bars, and axes, to be used in the demolition of the jail in case their demands were not acceded to. The party was arranged with the wagon in the centre, and an advance and a rear guard, the first of which cautioned people who happened to be up to remain carefully indoors and see nothing. One man, a barber named Stivers, let his curiosity get the better of his discretion, and followed the party toward the jail, when one of the rear guard suddenly wheeled on him and forced him at the mouth of a navy revolver to beat a hasty retreat in the direction of his house. The cavalcade then proceeded to the jail, and, in a manner that showed the whole affair to have been well planned, one who spoke in a commanding voice ordered the command to halt. The Sheriff was then called out, and a formal demand was made for the possession of the prisoner. This Dr. Coffey refused, saying he had no authority to turn the prisoner over. The crowd, however, forced their way into the jail. The prisoner was soon found, and, after being bound and gagged, was thrown into the wagon, into which the tools were returned, and the whole party moved away in the direction of a place called Tracy, about a quarter of a mile from the jail. Arriving in the vicinity of a large tree, the cavalcade halted, and the poor quivering victim of their vengeance was given to understand that his last hour was come. At the signal the wagon was driven rapidly from beneath the victim's feet, and a second longer he was swinging in the air. The grim crowd of executioners, waiting silently and statue-like on their horses till the last spark of life had gone, departed, satisfied, doubtless, that they had done a righteous act.

The woman (Mrs. Davis) who was outraged is reported to have been a lady highly respected in the neighborhood where she lives, and the commission of the crime aroused the whole district in proximity thereto. She is said to be now lying in a critical condition, and not likely to recover.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Leavenworth special says Raphael Williams, a colored man, ravished a white woman, named Mrs. Davis, at her own house at Camden Point, Mo., last Thursday night, under peculiarly painful circumstances. He was arrested the next day, and lodged in jail at Platte City. This morning, about 1 o'clock, about 120 or 130 armed men entered Platte City, and placed pickets around the jail to prevent interference by the citizens. Five of the party then went to the jail-door and roused the Sheriff, whom they seized, obtained the cell-keys from the Deputy-Sheriff, unlocked Williams' cell, put a rope round his neck, and dragged him out. He was then taken to a tree near the railroad depot and hanged, after which the mob quietly dispersed. The body was cut down this morning by the Coroner. A placard was found pinned to the body bearing the statement that, owing to the inefficient laws of Missouri providing for the punishment of such malefactors, the avengers, who numbered among them some of the oldest and most respected citizens of Platte County, had deemed it advisable to take the law into their own hands and administer the justice in this case so richly deserved. Mrs. Davis was enceinte at the time of the outrage, and has since had a miscarriage, and now lies at the point of death.

RIOT AT MACKINAW, ILL.

Dispatch to Indianapolis Journal.

MACKINAW, Ill., July 28.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, a drunken riot occurred in a low boarding-house among a lot of railroad shovelers. Policeman George Clinton was called to quell the disturbance. He was set upon by half-a-dozen men, who knocked him down twice and were proceeding to further violence, when Clinton, finding billy and fists of no avail, drew his revolver and ordered the crowd to stand back or he would shoot. Backing slowly into the street, and being hard pressed by five or six of them, he fired into the crowd, the shot taking effect in the left eye and entering the brain of a young man, name unknown. He expired almost immediately. Great excitement followed, the citizens with difficulty protecting Marshal Clinton. Quiet now prevails.

A DRUNKEN SAVAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 31.—At half-past 10 to-night, at No. 453 West Court street, there was a terrific and tragic scene produced by a man crazed with liquor in a fit of jealousy. This man, J. N. Ritchie, a salesman, called at the house No. 453 Court street to see a girl of his acquaintance named Hettie Seaman. Her brother interfered because he was drunk. Ritchie drew a revolver and chased them into the house. The maniac then fired into the street five or six shots, wounding people passing. One of them, Barney Geisler, was shot through the brain and will die. Another, John Whalier, was injured in the shoulder and neck. Ritchie was arrested.

BLOODY SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—In Franklin County last Saturday occurred a bloody shooting affray, the particulars of which reached here to-night through special correspondence. Three brothers by the name of Herrod, while returning home from a barbecue at Frankfort, were overtaken by James, Andrew, and Aleck Scott, George Herrod, William Penn, and Sam Ayers. The latter party rode ahead, procured arms, waited, and then engaged with the smaller party in firing at each other with pistols and shot-guns. The result was the death of Riley Herrod, and Levi Herrod fatally wounded in the breast and face. All the parties have since been arrested. The affair was caused by an old family feud.

INJURED BY A ROUGH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 31.—While Marshal Forrestall was in pursuit of some drunken roughs last night, he was struck with a stone by one of them, fracturing the left eye-brow, and knocked senseless on the railroad track, in which condition he was found shortly after by a switchman, and probably saved from being run over by the midnight freight train. He lies in a critical condition, though Dr. Cook considers his case as not likely to be attended with serious results. The ruffian is still at large.

CHEATED THE HANGMAN.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—The jury in the Youker murder trial at Bowlder brought in a verdict of "guilty of premeditated murder in the first degree," at 8:25 this morning, and at 9:50 the prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself with a curtain-cord in his cell.

APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—A United States Deputy Marshal arrived to-night with Samuel Lewis, who robbed the Post-Office at York, Ill., on the 25th, and W. S. Ingram, of the Jefferson County counterfeiting gang.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 28¼c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. C. Ralph Broadbent—Permanent Office and residence at the Palmer House, Parlor Y, first floor, Chicago, Ill. The eminent healer, by laying on of hands and magnetic manipulations, speedily and marvelously cures all chronic diseases, Fits, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. He detects and describes your diseases at sight, and will tell you whether he can cure you or not. Advice free, as above, every day from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Patients should inquire for Parlor Y.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

SHIP CARPENTER.

GEORGE HALKET,

Ship Carpenter and Calker. Sidewalks calked on the shortest notice. North end of Wells-st. Bridge. Orders left at Gilbert, Hubbard & Co.'s will be promptly attended to and warranted. References: Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., Fenny & Brothers.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

No Change in the Loan Market Since Saturday.

Larger Offerings of New York Exchange at the Banks.

The Produce Markets Firmer and Steadier, with Fair Activity.

Recovering from the Wheat Scare—A Chapter on Hot Grain.

FINANCIAL.

The situation of the loan market exhibits no change. The clearings continue very low, and reflect in their diminished figures the quiet that prevails in all circles. The demand from all sources is very light. The operators on the Board of Trade have comparatively little occasion to apply to the banks for funds to carry stuff. The applications from banks in the interior for rediscounts still continue one of the main features of the financial situation. Mercantile and miscellaneous paper, though eagerly sought after if of good quality, is in light supply.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Good outside borrowers can get accommodations at street rates.

On the street, rates are 6 per cent and upward for time paper.

New York exchange was offered more freely, and sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $2,800,000.

THE CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

Mr. John C. Hopper, of New York, will devote the most of the approaching fall months, says the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, to calling upon them throughout the country with the view of getting ready for an overwhelming demonstration at Washington next session, regarding the removal of the bank taxes. The convention, at the next session, will contain representatives from every State and National Bank in the country, so far as possible, as well as a representation from the private bankers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s discharge in bankruptcy was not absolute, as might appear from the telegraphic announcement, but subject to objection by creditors within ten days from the 26th inst. A Baltimore *Gazette* special intimates that parties in confidential relations with the trustees of the Jay Cooke assets are taking advantage of information thus derived to "shave" claims.

Business, says the Boston *Journal*, is slowly reviving. One of our largest cotton manufactories is disposing of its weekly product, which is without precedent at this season for several years.

The extensive cotton mills at Little Falls, belonging largely to Commodore Garner, says the Albany *Argus*, are at present closed, awaiting some adjustment of his affairs.

A fact worthy of more than a mere passing note, says the Baltimore *American*, is the extraordinary growth of the business of shipping sole leather abroad within the last few years. Scarcely a steamer of the German line now leaves the port of Baltimore that she does not bear as a portion of her freight shipments of this article. It is regularly shipped to Liverpool and other English ports, to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, and Antwerp.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

The market yesterday was decidedly weak, and the business transacted will show a strong decline, in the Bonanza stocks especially. The other stocks were also weak, but not so greatly affected as the above. The great feeling of distrust existing relative to the Con. Virginia mine is being the means of having more shares thrown upon the market than is conducive to a healthy state of affairs. The mine is stated to have in reserve enough ore of a quality to pay $2 dividends as will suffice for years to come, but these denials have not the slightest effect in quieting the alarm that has broken out among its holders. The falling off of Con. Virginia and California has compelled the others to take a backward step also. At the close the market looked decidedly weak.—*Alta California, July 22.*

DIDN'T NEED THE MONEY.

Several years ago a Brooklyn lawyer was selected to wind up the affairs of a corporation, with directions to pay claimants by check. A man presented a claim for $900, for which the lawyer gave his check. A year after, when he tried to balance his books, he found an excess of $900, and after considerable search and inquiry found that the man had never presented the $900 check. Seven years rolled by, and still the money remained in the bank. A few days ago the lawyer was furnished with the man's address, and called upon him, asking him if he remembered the check. "Oh, yes," he replied; "I've got it in an old trunk up stairs." The lawyer asked him why on earth he didn't draw the money. "Well, I didn't need it," replied the man. The bank, of course, had the use of the money all the time without interest.—*New York World.*

FINANCES IN BOSTON.

There are no features of relief to the surfeit of money with which the market is overburdened, and many capitalists prefer to let their funds remain idle, rather than accept the very low rates now current on choice securities. As low as 3 per cent has been accepted this week in special cases, and 3½ per cent is a common rate in some quarters. As an instance of the great dullness of the times, an officer of one of our best insurance companies remarked this week that for two days not a single customer had made personal application for insurance, where heretofore several in a day had been common; and we fear this is not an exceptional case even in this branch of business. Banks are more troubled to loan their accumulating funds which are constantly pressing upon them. Some refuse to accept less than 4 per cent, but borrowers can generally find accommodations elsewhere. It is of little use to butt against the ebb or flow of the tide, and those who accept the situation come out best in the long run.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

NEW ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL PULSE.

The market for manufacturing stock hangs along about so, but where changes occur they are generally toward lower figures. There seems little public interest in this class of securities, and every time a sale is forced, lower prices are a certain result. A few stocks hold their own; of this class is the Amoskeag at 1450 unchanged from last sale, May 8, at 1500, when it was dividend on $50, since paid. Atlantic holds at 20 for the old stock, which is the same as 100 for the new, five shares being consolidated into one. Great Falls is a fraction lower at 69¾; Laconia settled from 325 to 305. This Company again passes its dividend, making the fourth time in succession. Namkeag has declined from 94, June 28, to 92. Newmarket 500, Jan. 1, to 452½, and Washington 58¾, June 28, to 57. Pacific Mills has been offered several times by auction without producing a bidder. If forced to a sale it would bring little over 1500 per share, probably. Last sales, 1700.—*Boston Journal of Commerce, July 29.*

GOLD AND GREENBACKS

Gold was 111⅝@111⅞ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 89⅜@89⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120⅛	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65	115⅜	115⅞
5-20s of '65—January and July	117⅜	117⅞
5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅜	119⅞
5-20s of '68—January and July	121⅛	121⅝
10-40s	118⅛	118⅝
United States new 5s of '81	118⅛	118⅝
United States currency 6s	125⅛	....

CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*105½	*106½
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
West Park 7 ℘ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	*96

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side	150	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct certifs	*108	....
City Railway, North Side	124	....
Traders' Insurance Company	....	125
Chamber of Commerce	....	75
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	135	....
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	23	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Gold opened at 112⅛; advanced to 112¼, and about 2 o'clock fell off to 111⅞, on a dispatch from Washington that the Banking and Currency Committee would probably not reach any conclusion this session on the repeal of the redemption clause of the act of 1875 and the Bland Silver bill. Carrying rate, 1 per cent. Borrowing, 1 to flat.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds firm.

State securities dull.

Stocks dull and irregular. Fluctuations confined to narrow limits, with no particular feature to mention. Transactions 98,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares were Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Paul, 37,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 3,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $171,000.

Customs receipts, $413,000.

Clearings, $20,000,000.

Sterling dull; 60 days, 488; sight, 489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅜	New 5s	118⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅜	10-40s	118⅜
New	117⅛	10-40s, coupons	118⅜
Coupons, '67	119⅜	Currencies	125⅛
Coupons, '68	121 [illegible]		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69¾	New Jersey Central	63⅛
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	108
Quicksilver pfd	14	St. Paul	39
Pacific Mail	23¼	St. Paul pfd	67¼
Mariposa	7¼	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	7¾	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	110¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo	83¾	Terre Haute	6
American	59¼	Terre Haute pfd	13¼
United States	74¼	Chicago & Alton	100
New York Central	105⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	106
Erie	13⅜	Ohio & Miss	12¼
Erie pfd	20	Del., Lack. & W	96⅛
Harlem	137	A. & P. Telegraph	18
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	6
Michigan Central	41⅜	A. & P. pfd	2¼
Panama	133	Indiana Central	3⅜
Union Pacific	59	C., B. & Quincy	117¼
Lake Shore	53⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	11
Illinois Central	92	Cen. Pac. bonds	108⅛
Cleveland & Pitts	95	U. Pac. bonds	104¼
Northwestern	39¾	U. Pac. land-grant	104¼
Northwestern pfd	62⅜	U. Pac. sinking-fund	94⅛
C., C., C. & I	39⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44½	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri	105⅛
Virginia, old	27½		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Consolidated Va	65½	Sierra Nevada	18⅜
Crown Point	12¼	Imperial	5¼
California	78¼	Exchequer	16⅜
Yellow Jacket	30¼	Mexican	47
Segregated Belcher	78	Overman	101¾
Alpha	43¾	Gould & Curry	20¼
Ophir	52¼	Justice	36
Belcher	17¼	Best & Belcher	53⅜
Choliar	112¾	Caledonia	12½
Confidence	16½	Hale & Norcross	15¼
Savage	30		

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Gold, 114⅛.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 549.

LONDON, July 31.—Consols—Money and account, 96 7-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106⅜.

New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; preferred, 20.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes, 106f 85c.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—United States bonds—'65s, 102¾.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wells st, s w cor North Water st, e f, 189x80 ft, dated July 29 (Timothy Wright to Francis M. Jencks)	$ 60,000
Wentworth av, 113¾ ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, with buildings, dated July 29	4,000
Park av, 300 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 39 4-10x120 ft, with buildings, dated July 29	7,000
Chestnut st, 80 ft w of Cass st, s f, 40x74 ft, dated July 18	2,000
Thirty-fifth st, 297 ft e of Laurel st, s f, 50x145 8-10 ft, dated July 27	1,000
West Ohio st, s w cor of Oakley st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated July 27	2,280
Michigan av, 297 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 100x135⅝ ft, dated July 27	9,000
Michigan av, 200 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 25x180½ ft, dated July 27	9,000
South Dearborn st, 325 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated July 7	2,500
Ontario st, 120 ft e of North Dearborn st, n f, 64⅞x109 ft, dated July 31	19,405

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 152 ft s of Graylock av, e f, 27x150 ft, dated July 25	$ 1,000
Sacramento av, 125 ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 21x124¾ ft, dated July 15	250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	5,374	5,704	7,011	7,286
Wheat, bu	16,836	87,830	70,367	121,074
Corn, bu	252,708	160,529	250,841	214,637
Oats, bu	38,543	15,060	44,171	7,557
Rye, bu	4,751	727	....	400
Barley, bu	800	1,900	470	382
Grass seed, lbs	48,670	1,305	19,928	26,805
Flaxseed, lbs	84,200	....	40,000	....
B. corn, lbs	....	10,000	3,825	....
C. meats, lbs	66,600	82,150	2,191,604	997,875
Pork, brls	....	30	2,221	201
Lard, lbs	13,070	20,500	415,803	114,870
Tallow, lbs	81,710	8,830	....	....
Butter, lbs	252,895	135,909	325,270	205,816
Live Hogs, No	4,284	7,521	3,336	5,482
Cattle, No	2,406	747	8,503	1,631
Sheep, No	331	103	....	....
Hides, lbs	98,338	44,820	74,300	143,360
Highwines, brls	200	183	322	563
Wool, lbs	241,727	293,474	240,590	229,655
Potatoes, bu	773	14	730	48
Coal, tons	2,481	....	460	....
Hay, tons	8	....	....	....
Lumber, m	2,507	10,951	1,131	2,698
Shingles, m	1,900	4,249	1,032	400
Salt, brls	884	1,070	4,082	3,410
Poultry, lbs	....	1,654	....	....
Poultry, coops	51	58	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	485	563	....	164
Cheese, bxs	1,091	2,226	259	491
G. apples, brls	842	487	20	....
Beans, bu	....	....	12	....

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption 7,458 bu wheat, 2,978 bu corn, 2,305 bu oats, 1,181 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 2 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 6 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 13 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 23 cars No. 2 spring, 18 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (73 wheat); 31 cars and 11,000 bu high mixed corn, 297 cars and 97,700 bu No. 2 do, 83 cars and 8,700 bu rejected, 8 cars no grade (419 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 13½ cars white do, 8 cars and 1,300 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (27½ oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 14 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, ½ car rejected do. Total (538 cars), 334,000 bu. Inspected out: 63,951 bu wheat, 142,661 bu corn, 23,976 bu oats, 1,369 bu rye.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	34,293	51,659	187,822	129,193
By canal	....	27,281	5,900	....
To Buffalo	2,950	15,800	676,815	62,524
To Erie	400	....	121,665	....
To Ogdensburg	350	....	41,166	....
To Huron	2,300	....	104,893	....
To other U. S. ports	512	....	360	4,044
To Montreal	....	....	....	29,534
To Kingston	3	47,035	51,279	....
To Collingwood	2	....	22,600	....
To other Can. ports	2	30,800	....	....
Totals	40,812	173,635	1,212,500	225,295
Taken for city	....	32,044	8,499	9,857

Also, 5,213 bu rye and 425 bu barley shipped by rail.

J. W. Preston, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine the condition of the wheat in Chicago warehouses, claims that we garbled the report of the said Committee. We print this in justice to Mr. Preston, so that he may not be blamed if our statement of the matter was unsatisfactory to the reader.

The cheapness of Chicago brick this season is attracting buyers from neighboring cities. Milwaukee and Peoria builders have been buying common brick in this market, and it is stated that they can get them delivered $1.75@2.00 per m less than the brick could be bought for at home. As Beerbohm would say, "This is a new feature."

The leading produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, with fair activity, and more doing for shipment, though the bulk of the trading was for forward delivery. The weather was fine and not too warm, which tended to restore confidence in grain, and the markets at other points were firm in tone. The business of the session largely turned upon the fact that it was the last before August deliveries become due, and most of the August trades that had not previously been settled were closed up yesterday. The wheat market again attracted the attention and attendance of a majority of the operators, and there was a decided reaction from the weakness of Saturday—partially, however, due to the advices from other points. There was some discussion as to the condition of the wheat in store, and some parties professed to be dissatisfied with the report of the Committee appointed to examine it; but the general impression seemed to be that the Committee had performed its duty, and in an unexceptionable manner.

There was but little change in any of the features of the dry-goods market. Trade continues very quiet in most departments, the only noticeable improvement being in the demand for prints and bleached and unbleached cottons. Prices remain firm. The grocery trade was only moderately active, and values were not subjected to any quotable change. Sugars were slightly easier. The other staples remained firm. In the dried-fruit market no new features were developed. Trade remains dull, with prices leaning a little in buyers' favor. Fish were ordered sparingly, but as stocks of most descriptions are light the general market has a comparatively firm tone. The butter trade continues active, with prices firm. Cheese was quoted quiet at 8@9c for good to best factory. Low grades were neglected and sold irregularly. The coal and wood markets were without new features. Oils were in moderate demand at Saturday's quotations, carbon ruling a trifle easier. Bagging, leather, paints, and colors were unchanged.

The cargo lumber market was moderately active at unchanged prices. The offerings were fair. At the yards trade continues light at the prices recently current. Building materials were rather quiet, except common bricks which were selling quite freely to out-of-town parties. There were no important changes in prices. The facilities for making brick are extensive, and any material advance in prices would probably be followed by increased manufacture, especially if the advance should make the business remunerative. Wool was steady under a fair inquiry, and in sympathy with Eastern markets. Hides, hay, seeds, and broom-corn were unchanged. Green fruits were dull, as usual on Mondays, and easy, especially berries and apples, the offerings of which were large. Poultry was dull and weak.

Lake freights were in rather better demand and a shade firmer, at 5½c for wheat to Kingston, and 2c [illegible] without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9½c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 38,000 bu wheat, and 255,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g July 29, '76.	Week end'g *July 22, '76.	Week end'g July 31, '75.
Flour, brls	51,958	55,127	49,204
Wheat bu	487,483	557,408	668,906
Corn, bu	1,120,129	1,221,730	460,835
Oats, bu	27,548	332,233	....
Rye, bu	38,673	....	7,573
Pork, brls	3,485	4,766	2,696
Lard, lbs	5,224,440	3,008,265	2,734,843
Bacon, lbs	8,522,117	6,657,198	3,232,652

*From five points.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received July 31, 1876: C. R. Osborne & Co., 33 pkgs gin; W. H. Schimpferman, 25 baskets champagne, 10½ hhds ale, 25 brls ale, 25 brls ginger ale; Grommes & Ullrich, 25 brls ale, 50 brls ginger ale; J. A. M. Brine, 1 case glass; Field, Leiter & Co., 1 case dry goods; Weill Bros., 1 case dry goods; Stettauer Bros., 1 case dry goods; Steele & Price, 5 casks argols; Henry Sears & Co., 1 case razors; Anderson, Oleson & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Field, Benedict & Co., 4 cases dry goods; William Finkler & Sons, 5 cases dry goods; J. Bauer & Co., 8 cases musical instruments; Moseback & Humphry, 113 drums caustic soda; Klein & Co., 5 cases musical instruments; J. V. Farwell & Co., 48 cases dry goods. Duties collected, $5,468.55.

HOT GRAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Hot wheat seems now to interest more business-men in Chicago—indeed in the Northwest—than any other question. It is not the grain-dealers alone, but all branches of trade, that feel these sudden declines. Take, for instance, the loss on the amount in store in this city, over a million bushels. The decline Saturday, the 29th inst., about 5 cents per bushel (which was owing entirely to the report of the Board of Trade Committee that the elevators contained soft and heating wheat), making a loss to the holders of about $50,000. It is safe to say that the loss on wheat held in this city, that in transit, and that held in the country warehouses, is not far from $500,000.

Let us for a moment consider the cause, and see if it is from what generally is stated as an explanation, and in doing so we will go back two or three years and look a little into the State Grain-Inspection Department.

It is a well-known fact that when William F. Tompkins, Esq., retired from the Inspection Department and William H. Harper, Esq., assumed control, that there was then in store something like 10,000,000 bu grain inspected into warehouse under the direction of Mr. Tompkins. The records show that when this grain was inspected out of store under the direction of Mr. Harper that there was a very large quantity of hot grain, especially corn. The elevator-proprietors being compelled to pass a great many thousand bushels as *out* of condition, what do the records further show: First, that the spring and summer of 1873 was one of continual rain, and nothing but hot grain all over the country. There was a howl of indignation all along the Illinois Canal that the inspection Department was so exacting as to condition that they (the shippers) could not ship any grain to this city. It will be remembered that the shippers called meetings to protest against Mr. Harper's rigid inspection. They petitioned the Railroad Commission, the Governor, and even the Legislature, to save them from Harper, "the political" grain inspection, but all this pressure done no good. Each time the parties were referred to the Chief Inspector as the one in authority, and under bonds for a strict performance of duty. It may here be proper to state that some of our own Board-of-Trade members were indignant, and claimed that Harper was arbitrarily grading, not knowing anything about it, etc. It is not the purpose of the writer to question any of the former Chief Inspectors, but it must be admitted that the best school to know about grain is to raise it, and then handle it until it is received into the warehouse in this city. The grain—in round numbers, some 65,000,000 bu—inspected into store during Mr. Harper's first year came out of store all right. This is also true of the 66,000,000 bu inspected into store the year 1874, and the shippers joined in a certificate to Mr. Harper that they had no complaints from any of their shipments, notwithstanding very large shipments were made by rail during 1873 and 1874. I speak of this to call the attention of the trade to the point that there must be something wrong with the inspection of wheat now in store. The Committee who have just made their report find in nine out of the fifteen elevators in this city that the wheat is in good condition. It seems to the writer that if it was on account of the "maturing of the wheat," that it is now soft and liable to heat in nine elevators, it ought to be equally true in the other six.

Again, it is generally admitted that the corn of the crop of 1875 was secured in good condition, still we are told that John B. Lyon and W. T. Baker, the leading members of two firms which have shipped out between them not far from 90 per cent of all the corn this season, agree that some of it has arrived at the seaboard *out* of condition. This seems conclusive evidence to the writer that there is something wrong in the inspection. Let us for a moment consider the present management of the Inspection Department. Gen. J. C. Smith is at the head, but, as he does not claim to know anything about grain, we will have to suspect the next man under him, or his first assistant. Gen. Smith, it is said, is a carpenter by profession, but was a life-insurance agent at the time of his appointment by Gov. Beveridge. Mr. Parker, the first assistant, has been long in the service as an Inspector, and in his prime was no doubt competent to take charge of this great interest, but, much as the writer regrets to state the facts, he feels it a duty to do so, that this great interest of Chicago may not suffer. Mr. Parker had been out of business for years, owing to ill health, previous to Mr. Harper's appointment as Chief Inspector. At the time of his appointment, out of deference to the wish of about all the prominent members of our Board of Trade, Mr. Harper appointed Mr. P. first assistant, not then knowing that he was afflicted with a brain difficulty; but soon it was known that he was subject to fits, and it is known that many times he was stricken down when in the discharge of his duty, and had to be conveyed home in a carriage. It is safe to say that Mr. P. was not fit for duty more than two-thirds of the time, and then he was so weak in his mental faculties that his opinions on grades of grain could be changed in an hour's time. The friends of Mr. P. counseled with Mr. H., and, while admitting the embarrassing position in which it placed the Chief Inspector, urged that Mr. P. be retained, as a discharge at that time would worry Mr. P. so that he probably never would get well. Mr. H. finally reluctantly consented to retaining him on the force by giving him a furlough as often as he saw indications of his malady coming on. At one time Mr. P. was absent in New York, in charge of a physician, three months, and many times for weeks. During all this time Mr. H. kept a close watch,—in fact he did during his administration,—thereby not only keeping Mr. P. level, but the grain fully up to the grades. It is not forgotten that during the spring of 1875, or soon after Mr. Harper's term of office expired, that it was the common talk among receivers, when the inspection of grain was up to or below the grade, that "Mr. Parker is worse to-day," or "better," as the case might be. It is also known that the Railroad Commission investigated Mr. P. last year, but had not the courage to do their duty, but adjourned after several days' meeting without saying that Mr. P. in their judgment was sound or not. It was said they took this position, hoping that Mr. P. would resign and relieve them of the responsibility. It is known, also, that Mr. Parker at the time felt keenly the position in which he was placed, since charges had been made, and the Board had investigated, but did not report guilty or not guilty.

It is known that Mr. P. is absent from the city now, owing to his health.

The position of Inspector requires ability (as was well said by Senator Williamson pending the confirmation of William H. Harper before the State Senate) not second to the Governor of the State, a man physically and intellectually strong, of great executive ability, and, above all, a judge of grain.

In conclusion, I submit if this great interest of Chicago and the Northwest is to be thus trifled with?

BOARD OF TRADE.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and firmer, but the bulk of the business consisted of changes from August to September at the current differences, which do not offer much margin of profit on carrying. Hogs were in light supply, and firmer, and holders of product were more conservative in their views in consequence, as the summer cutting bids fair to be smaller this month than last.

Mess Pork—Was in moderate request and about 5c per brl higher, with a little wider difference in favor of September, owing to a slight pressure at the opening to change over lots deliverable to-day on August contracts. Sales were reported of 3,750 brls seller August at $18.65@18.77½; 5,750 brls seller September at $18.82½@18.97½; and 500 brls seller the year at $16.15. Total, 10,000 brls. The market closed firm at $18.77½@18.85 for cash lots; $18.77½@18.80 seller August; $18.95@18.97½ for September; and $16.15@16.20 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $19.00@19.25, and extra do at $14.25@14.50.

Lard—Was in fair demand, and advanced 12½c per 110 lbs, in sympathy with a steadier feeling in Liverpool, which was quoted at 48s 6d per cwt. Sales were reported of 3,500 tcs seller August at $10.85@11.00, and 3,500 tcs seller September at $11.00@11.10. Total, 7,000 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.97½@11.00 cash or seller August; $11.10@11.12½ seller September; and $9.87½@10.00 seller the year. Summer-rendered was quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs below the price of winter lots.

Meats—Were quiet and stronger. Holders asked an advance of ⅛c per lb, on winter-cured lots; to correspond with the strength in pork and lard, while there was a fair demand at former prices, but buyers were not willing to raise their bids. Summer-cured were firm, but not so strong as winter lots. Sales were 20,000 lbs winter shoulders at 7⅝c; and 150,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅝c seller August, and 10c seller September. The following were the latest quotations on winter-cured lots:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7½	9⅝	10⅛
Boxed	7¾	10⅛	10¼
July	7¾	9⅝	10⅛
August	7¾	9⅝	10⅛
September	7⅞	10	10¼
Bacon, cash	8⅞	11⅛	11⅞

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6⅞@6⅞c for boxed shoulders; 9⅛@9¼c for do short ribs; 9⅜@9½c for do long clears; 9⅛@9½c for do short clears; 9¼@9½c for do Cumberlands; 12¼@12½c for sweet-pickled hams; and 12c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 13½@14½c.

Grease—Was quiet at 5¾@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $26.00@26.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8½c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, but firm, New York being quoted steadier, while wheat was stronger. There was a rather better local demand, but outside purchasers held off in the absence of orders. Sales were reported of 480 brls winters at $4.90 for unsound, and the rest partly at $6.37½; 975 brls spring extras on private terms; 200 brs spring superfines, and 300 brls rye flour, all on private terms. Total, 1,955 brls. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $3.95@4.00.

Bran—Was in light supply, and firm at the recent advance, buyers holding back in the absence of offerings. Sales were 20 tons at $10.50 on track and free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $15.75@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger, with a much steadier feeling than in the latter part of last week. The market advanced 1⅜@3½c, and closed 1@2½c higher than the latest prices of Saturday, the greatest appreciation being in cash and August. Liverpool and London were reported firmer, with more disposition to buy, and the country markets in England and France were generally stronger. The receipts here were again small, and it was widely supposed that country holders will not care to forward wheat at present prices. The British statisticians estimated the current crop of wheat in that country at not more than 75 or 80 per cent of an average, and the harvest will be late at that. In spite of the recent fine weather—it was wet in England yesterday. The news from the Western States is far from being altogether favorable, and for this reason the farmers will probably hold back on deliveries till they have more time than now to canvass the situation. The chief feature of the trade yesterday was the narrowing down of the premium on September deliveries. It was 6c on Saturday, and declined to 4½ yesterday, closing at 4⅝c. Several parties were buying August and cash lots to carry into September, being attracted by the profit of carrying, and reassured that there will be no hot wheat here. There was a fair demand for shipment, but chiefly for the lower grades, and the Canadian route was in better favor. The short interest filled in rather freely, but a good many selling orders were received from outside, and that caused an easing off in the latter part of the session. Seller September opened at 93½c, sold at 94½c, receded to 93⅞c, advanced to 94⅛c, and declined to 93⅝c, closing at 93⅝c. Seller August sold at 88½@90c, closing at 89c. Cash No. 2 spring was irregular, there being a considerable discrimination made in regard to date of receipts, and some in favor of certain houses; fresh receipts closed at 89⅜c. No. 3 closed at 80, and rejected at 62½c. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu No. 2 spring at 89@90½c; 10,800 bu No. 3 do at 80@80½c; 4,000 bu rejected do at 62½@63c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 67@84½c on track. Total, 37,800 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet and firmer, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 at 89½@90c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 84@95c on track. Total, 9,400 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sale was made of 700 bu by sample at 80c on track, and 85c delivered.

CORN—Was less active, and very steady, declining about ⅛c from the closing prices of Saturday. Liverpool and New York were reported firm, but London was dull, and our receipts were large, the arrivals by canal being unusually voluminous, which increased the offerings, while the demand for future was light, on a fair shipping inquiry, especially for high mixed. The August deals seemed to have been nearly all settled up previously, and there was not much disposition to take hold for September, except in changes over. This fact acted as a drag on the market for cash lots, and accounted for the easier tone in the last half of the session, though the firmer feeling in lake freights may have had something to do with it. Seller September opened at 46c, and declined to 45⅝c, closing at 45⅝c. Seller August sold at 45⅛@45⅜c, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 45⅛c, and high mixed at 47½c. Cash sales were reported 37,400 bu high mixed at 47¼@47⅝c; 135,000 bu No. 2 at 45¼@45⅝c; 32,400 bu rejected at 41⅛@41¾c; 3,600 bu by sample at 33@45c on track; and 800 bu do at 42@45c free on board cars. Total, 209,200 bu.

OATS—Were active and higher, the advance being principally in cash and August. The receipts were moderate and exceeded by the shipments, and New York was quoted firm, though quiet, and some of the other markets were stronger. Cash oats were in good demand and firm, advancing ⅛c, and August, which opened ¼c below Saturday's closing, rose 1⅛c, the most of the advance being due to the efforts of a leading operator, and fell back ⅛c as soon as the flurry caused by the bulge was over. Cash No. 2 opened at 30c, advanced to 30⅛c, and closed at the inside. August opened at 29¼c, sold to 30⅛c, and closed at 30c. September followed August, selling from 29⅛@30c, and closing at 29⅞c. October was quiet at 29⅛@30c. Rejected sold at 23c. Samples were in fair request, and scarce. Cash sales were reported of 100,200 bu cash at 30@30⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23c; 4,200 by sample at 30@35c on track; 600 bu do, new, at 15c on track; 5,400 bu at 31@37c free on board. Total, 112,800 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firm under light offerings, many holders being unwilling to sell at present prices, as there is thought to be a considerable line of shorts out for August. The receipts were fair, but the offerings were light, most of the stock being held by parties who probably intend to deliver it on current options. No. 2 sold at 45c and rejected at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 55c and 400 bu rejected at 47c. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firmer. A few orders for September were filled, but the other options and cash were inactive and nominal, there being no buyers in the market. September sold at 69½@70c, closing at the inside; and October closed nominally at 68c. Old No. 2 was quoted at 48@50c; No. 3 at 30c; and rejected at 25c. A few samples of new and old barley were offered, but received little attention. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 38c on track.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 135,000 bu at 88⅝@89c for August and 93⅞@94c for September.

Corn—40,000 bu at 45⅛@45⅜c for August.

Mess pork—Sales 250 brls seller the year at $16.00.

Lard—500 tcs at $10.97½ for August and $11.10 for September.

LATEST.

Mess pork was fairly active and easier, closing at at $18.75 August and $18.92½@18.95 for September, with sales of 3,910 brls at $18.75 cash and August, $18.95@18.97½ for September, and $16.00 for the year.

Lard was quiet and steady, at $11.00 for August and $11.07½@11.10 for September. Sales 1,500 tcs at $10.97½ seller August, $11.07½@11.10 seller September, and $9.90 seller the year.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 150,000 lbs at $9.92½ cash and $10.00 for September.

Wheat was quiet and firmer. August sold at 89⅛@89½c, closing at the inside. September at 94@94¼c, closing at 94c.

Corn was steady at 45⅛c for August and 45⅝c for September.

Oats were quiet at 30c for August and 29⅝@29¾c for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Is dull and easy. Small orders are being filled daily, but there is no inquiry for large lots, and prices are variable. The stock of choice old hurl is nearly exhausted. Dealers quote: Choice old hurl, 10c; hurl, 6@8c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 5@6½c; good to choice medium brush, 4½@6½c; fair inside and covers, 4@4½c; inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@4c.

BUTTER—Was firm. The receipts continue large, but are only about equal to the wants of the local and Eastern trade, hence prices are easily maintained. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@25c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 11@13c.

BAGGING—There was nothing new to note in the bagging market. Prices of cotton seamless goods show positive strength, the lower grades being specially firm. There is a light movement in burlaps and gunnies at easy prices. We quote: Stark A, 24½c; Peerless AA, 23½c; Lewiston, 23c; Montaup, 23c; Ontario, 23c; Amerisan A, 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Common brick were selling at quotations. The local demand is rather light, but liberal orders are coming from Peoria and Milwaukee, the cheapness of brick in this market having attracted buyers from those cities. Other materials are in moderate demand. Following are the quotations: Common brick, $4.25@5.00 per m; pressed, $12.00@16.00 per m; lime in bulk, 65@70c per brl; do in brls, 95c; Louisville cement, $2.00; Utica, $1.75; Buffalo and Akron cement, $1.50; Portland cement, $5.00@6.50; Michigan and New York do, $2.25@2.50; plastering-hair, 5-bu bales, $1.75.

CHEESE—Was only moderately active, and previous quotations were only indifferently sustained. Sales were effected at 3@7c for inferior to medium, and at 8@9c for good to best factory.

COAL—Trade remains dull, with prices ranging as before, except for Wilmington, which has been advanced to $4.25. We quote: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Candled packages were quoted at 12@12½c.

FISH—The market was quoted quiet, cod alone meeting with anything like an active demand. Prices of lake fish remain unsettled. Following are the ruling figures: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.10@4.15; No. 2 do, $3.90@4.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers report the market without new features, business remaining dull at nominally steady prices:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6¼c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@12c; raisins, layers, $2.25@2.30; loose Muscatel, $2.70@3.00; Valencia, 9½@10½c; Zante currants, 7¼@7½c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Michigan apples, 9½@9¾c; pared peaches, 15@17c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 28@30c; pitted cherries, 18@19c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 16½@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Native fruits were in fair supply and slow, few retailers being on the street. Apples were in large supply and easy. Melons were selling at quotations: Black raspberries, $1.75@2.00 per case of 16 qts; blueberries, $2.00@2.50 per bu; blackberries, $2.00 per case of 16 qts; new apples, 25@50c per box; do, $2.00@3.50 per brl; peaches, 75c@$1.25 per basket; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; watermelons, $12.00@15.00 per 100; muskmelons, $8.00@10.00 per 100; lemons, $11.50@12.50 per box; oranges, $8.00@8.50 per box.

GROCERIES—There was a less buoyant tone to the sugar market, prices at the East being quoted easier. Sirups, molasses, rice, and coffees were held firmly. Trade was quiet at the annexed prices:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6¾c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 5¾@7¼c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@22½c; good to prime do 21@21½c; common to fair, 19½@20c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 21½@22¾c; Maracaibo, 21½@22½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@11½c; A standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; do No. 3, 11@11⅛c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10¾c; yellow C No. 1, 10½@10¾c; do C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; fair to prime do, 9¾@9⅞c; common do, 9¼@9½c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 27@28c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 6@6½c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c.

Starch—Laundry, 6¼@7c; gloss, 9@9½c; corn, 9@10c.

HAY—Was very quiet. The offerings were small, and there was but little inquiry: No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $8.00@9.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $7.00@8.50; slough, $5.50.

HIDES—Were in fair request at unchanged prices. Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¼@7¾; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6¼@6½c; green salted kip, 7½c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were in better demand, and firm at the stereotyped quotation of the past month. Sale was reported of 150 brls at $1.10½ per gallon. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write that they "hear of a further increase in the production in the West, and from present indications a still further increase will be warranted by the demand."

LEATHER—At the lately-revised quotations the market is fairly firm. It is claimed that the present prices do not cover the cost of production, and, with the revival of business which is looked for in the fall, an advance is thought probable. A light movement was noted at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 95@1.10	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	75@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	30@ 35
Veals, No. 1	60@ 90	"B. A." sole	27@ 29
Veals, No. 2	50@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	24@ 26
Kip	40@ 70		
Upper, No. 1	19@ 23		
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20	Insole	20@ 25
Harness	29@ 32		

OAK.

Calf	85@1.15	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 43
Upper	18@ 23		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.50

OILS—Carbon did not show as much strength as for some days past, but there was no decline. Linseed remains unsettled, and prices of lard oil also still show some irregularity. There was a fine market for turpentine. Trade was quiet at the following quotations: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 17@17½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 19½@19¾c; Snow White, 150 test, 21@21¼c; do headlight, 175 deg., 21¾@22½c; extra lard oil, 86c; No. 1, 77c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw 53c; boiled, 58c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14@15c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—Was rather dull. The offerings were moderate, but there was little inquiry, and sellers were disposed to shade prices rather than lose a customer. Old chickens were quoted at $3.50@4.00; large spring at $3.00@3.75; and small do at $1.75@2.00; turkeys, 10c.

POTATOES—Was in fair supply on the streets, and the receipts by wagon were liberal and the demand was light. Prices were weak at $2.00 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was more freely offered, and ruled dull and weak. The offerings for August were liberal, but the fact that the new crop is not yet out of danger deterred many from buying, and they were disposed to let cash alone. Prime spot sold at $2.45; was quoted afterwards 5c lower. August was offered at $2.20; and September (15th) at $2.15. Flax sold at $1.20@1.25. Other seeds were dull: Timothy, $2.25@2.45; clover, $9.25@9.50; Hungarian, 30@45c; millet, 30@45c; flax, $1.15@1.25.

SALT—Was in good demand, and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Business was quiet, with prices showing no material change. We quote:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choice to choicest new first picking, 65@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

VEAL—Was quoted at 4@8c.

WOOD—Was steady, at $7.50 for maple, and $6.50 for beech, delivered.

WOOL—Continues in fair demand and steady. The receipts are small. A telegram from Boston reports that market active and firm. Quotations: Tub-washed, choice, 35@37c; fair to good, 30@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 25@28c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 18@21c; fine, 15@17c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,130 head. The large receipts, coupled with the fact that nearly 75 per cent of the offerings were through Texans, caused a dull and drooping market. To add to the depression, news from the East was bad, the supply of stock at the principal points being in excess of the demand, and prices ruling lower. Here there was a general decline, and in all grades below choice the reduction was very pronounced. Good to choice shipping beeves comparatively were few, and in such the shrinkage did not exceed 10@12½c per 100 lbs, but in common and medium qualities and in through Texans the decline was fully 15@25c. At the reduced prices buyers took hold with some freedom, and, during the day, between 2,500 and 3,000 head changed owners. Prices had a range of $2.00@5.00, though there was barely a half-dozen sales at prices above $4.75. Late in the afternoon, Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold a drove of 1,600-lb steers at the outside quotation. Sales of Texans were at $2.25@3.60 for poor to choice—the bulk at $2.75@3.30. Native butchers' stuff was almost wholly neglected, and a limited number of sales were noted at $2.50@3.40 for common to choice cows, and at $3.00@3.50 for ordinary to good mixed lots. The market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.75@4.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.90@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas—Through droves	2.25@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.00@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,380	$4.90	37	1,082	$3.80
17	1,360	4.87½	18	1,054	3.40
60	1,298	4.80	61 Texas	915	3.35
32	1,390	4.80	22 Texas	880	3.25
33	1,359	4.75	81 Texas	853	3.00
32	1,206	4.75	23 Texas	741	3.00
16	1,292	4.65	19 Texas	950	3.60
35	1,301	4.65	66 Texas	760	2.62½
19	1,215	4.55	20 Texas	682	2.75
95	1,281	4.55	11 Texas	977	3.60
65	1,306	4.55	20 Texas	969	3.50
19	1,223	4.55	44 Texas	885	3.00
34	1,237	4.50	95 Texas	981	3.40
68	1,193	4.50	41 Texas	889	3.00
32	1,354	4.50	40 Texas	922	3.00
17	1,201	4.50	99 Texas	983	3.50
36	1,093	4.40	68 Texas	775	2.25
104	1,143	4.35	22 Texas	938	2.80
51	1,253	4.35	21 Texas	978	3.45
99 Texas	980	3.50	43 Texas	955	3.15
13	1,098	4.00	23 Texas	720	2.25
17	1,128	4.25	22 Texas	876	2.60
21 Texas	943	3.00	13 cows	1,119	3.30
68 Texas	778	2.50	11 cows	855	2.70
41 Texas	889	3.00	18 cows	1,054	3.40
168 Colorado	1,045	3.70	15 cows	797	2.80
66	713	2.75	58 calves	232	3.60

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday 7,680. There was quite an active shipping demand, and for ordinary to choice bacon grades the market was strong at an average advance of 5c. For heavy weights—especially those of common quality—there was not much inquiry, and previous figures were no more than sustained. There were sales at $6.00@6.80 for inferior to extra. Few lots sold above $6.70 or under $6.40, while the bulk of the trading was accomplished within a range of $6.50@6.65. Below will be found most of the day's transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	190	$6.75	24	337	$6.60	56	199	$6.55
45	313	6.80	45	355	6.60	58	215	6.55
100	254	6.70	22	306	6.60	42	272	6.55
44	226	6.70	29	294	6.60	26	211	6.55
45	217	6.70	48	222	6.60	58	320	6.55
47	180	6.70	51	199	6.60	60	322	6.50
44	226	6.70	22	190	6.60	58	213	6.50
45	215	6.70	29	199	6.60	50	260	6.50
51	251	6.65	58	243	6.65	58	213	6.50
43	220	6.65	121	205	6.60	59	261	6.50
47	345	6.65	28	206	6.60	20	295	6.50
133	205	6.65	46	208	6.60	50	280	6.50
150	215	6.65	27	211	6.65	86	280	6.50
44	197	6.65	47	300	6.60	71	180	6.50
151	197	6.65	20	199	6.65	47	260	6.50
42	203	6.65	46	207	6.65	53	256	6.45
43	200	6.65	77	206	6.65	51	296	6.40
142	198	6.60	53	230	6.55	36	284	6.40
113	196	6.60	46	209	6.55	22	322	6.30
93	188	6.60	41	202	6.55	39	270	6.30
49	281	6.60	53	229	6.55	34	280	6.25

SHEEP—Received, 417 head. There was a comparatively steady market, sales making on a basis of $2.50@4.25 for inferior to choice. Lambs were inquired for, and may be quoted in demand at $1.75@2.50 per head.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—*Beeves*—Receipts, 4,780, making 10,260 for the week, against 9,440 last week. Market much the same as for several previous market days. Choicest lots of steers, averaging 1,450 to 1,550 lbs, 10½c; prime, 10¼c; fair to good natives, 9@10c; common and medium, 8½@8¾c; ordinary to fair Cherokee and Texas, 7½@8½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,200, making 28,730 for the week, against 19,600 last week. Not much change in prices, but an easier feeling and downward tendency towards the close. Common to extra sheep, 4@6c; common to extra lambs, 6@8c; fair sheep, generally 5½c; fair to good lambs, 7¼@7½c.

Swine—Receipts, 5,900, making 17,560 for the week, against 21,830 last week. None offered alive either today or during the week.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 31.—*Cattle*—Receipts today, 1,887 head, or 46 cars of through stock and 62 cars for this market; total for the week ending to-day, 9,297 head, against 7,310 the week before; supply for yard sales heavy; no market to-day but retailing, so no quotations; prospects not good for the holders.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 990 head; total for the week, 13,420, against 11,600 last week; Yorkers, $6.90@7.00; Philadelphia, $7.05@7.10.

Sheep—Receipts, to-day, 2,800 head; total for the week, 21,700, against 11,800 last week; none selling.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—*Hogs*—Steady, with a good demand; Yorkers, $6.10@6.35; bacon and butchers', $6.20@6.40; Philadelphias wanted at $6.50@6.60.

Cattle—Steady, with a good demand for natives; inactive and lower for Texans; good to choice native steers, $4.65@5.00; medium to fair, $4.12½@4.50; pony, $3.87½@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.65; stockers, $2.50@3.75; good to choice through Texans, $3.12½@3.60; common to fair, $2.25@2.87½. Receipts, hogs, 1,300; cattle, 2,600.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—*Hogs*—Dull and lower; fair to good light, $6.25@6.50; do heavy, $6.40@6.60. Receipts, 1,489; shipments, 550.

LUMBER.

The cargo-market was rather quiet. The offerings were fair, numbering about 30 cargoes, and several sales were made early, but the demand was not very urgent, and the market closed quiet. Piece-stuff was quoted at $7.25@7.50, and inch at $8.00@8.50 and $9.00@13.50. Lath were firm at $1.20 bid for a lot to arrive, and shingles steady at $2.00@2.30. Sales were reported of cargo schr Racine from Muskegon, 170,000 feet common inch lumber, at $8.25, and one cargo do to arrive at same price. Also cargo schr North Star from Pentwater, 130,000 feet piece stuff, at $7.50; 150,000 shingles at $2.30.

The demand at the yards continues light, and dealers are occupying themselves chiefly in preparing for the fall trade. The given prices are sometimes shaded, as, for instance, unassorted common stuff has been sold from the dock at $9.00, but such sales are said to be rare. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	2[illegible]
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	27.00@32.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@12.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.35@1.50
A shingles	2.35@2.75
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 85s. Lard—No. 1, 49s; No. 2, 48s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—5:30 p. m.—*Lard*—No. 1, 50s; No. 2, 49s.

Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 31.—*Petroleum*—Refined, 13½d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 23½s.

ANTWERP, July 31.—*Petroleum*—35¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—*Cotton*—Buoyant; 6 1-16@6 3-16d; sales 18,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; 10,400 bales were American.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—California white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 6d; do club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; red Western spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s. Corn—Western mixed, No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 6d. Oats—No. 1, 3s 6d; No. 2, 3s. Barley—3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s. Flour—Western canal, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Clover Seed—50@55s.

Cheese—47s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 85s. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 49@50s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s; short clear, 50s 6d.

Tallow—41s 6d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 8s@8s 6d; refined, 13s 6d.

Linseed Oil—25s.

Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—24s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 31.—*Grain*—Better grades spring wheat firmer and 1@2c dearer, with fair milling and export inquiry; sales, 134,000 bu, at 83c for soft to 88@90c for No. 3 Chicago spring; 84@85c for soft to 88@90c for better quality No. 3 Milwaukee spring; 92c @ $1.05 for No. 2 Chicago spring, soft to choice; 96c for soft No. 2 Milwaukee spring, with choice held at $1.07@1.08 and upwards; 96c@$1.12 for ungraded spring; $1.15@1.19 for No. 1 Minnesota spring; $1.18@1.20 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring. Rye dull; small sales; 1,000 bu Western at 60@63c quoted. Corn rather firmer holding, but less active; sales 98,000 bu, at 48@52c for heated to warm; 53@55c for ungraded steamer Western mixed; 56@56½c for ungraded and mixed Western. Oats dull for inferior qualities and in buyers' favor. Choice barley steady, with moderate demand; sales 33,000 bu, at 28@42c for range of Western and State mixed, but to choice; 35@47c for range of Western and State white; heated, 28c; Chicago No. 2 mixed in store, 36c; quoted 35@38c for common to prime do; 28@41½c for Western mixed; higher price for fancy; 35@42c for white Western.

Ocean Freights—A good, firm tone to the market for berth-room, both steam and sail; for charter room, moderate inquiries; rates for grain tonnage are again firm; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 16,000 bu grain, to fill, at 10d; 48,000 bu do at 10d.

Provisions—Pork firm, but quiet; sales of 53 brls new mess on spot at $19.70@19.75; also 750 brls for September at $19.70; October quoted at $19.80. At the second call for August, $19.50 was bid and $19.75 asked; for September, $19.60 bid and $19.70 asked; for October, $19.65 bid and $19.90 asked. Cut meats steady: middles continued quiet, without change in prices; Western long clear, 10⅝c. Lard higher and firmer; but very little trading except for September option; sales, 350 tcs prime steam on spot at $11.25@11.30; also 250 tcs for August at $11.30; 7,000 tcs for September at $11.32½@11.42½, closing at $11.40; and 250 tcs for October at $11.50.

Sugar—Refining in fair demand and steady; raw quiet, but firm, at 8⅝@9c for fair to good refining; 9⅛c for prime, and 9¼@9⅝c for centrifugal.

Tallow—Firm.

Whisky—Market firm; sales, 150 brls at $1.13½ per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 31.—*Cotton*—Firm at 11⅜@11 15-16c; futures firm; August, 11 15-16c; September, 11⅞@11 25-32c; October, 11 9-16c; November, 11 15-32@11½c; December, 11½c; January, 11⅝@11 21-31c; February, 11 25-32@11 13-16c; March, 11 15-16@11 31-22c; April, 12 3-32@12⅛c; May, 12¼@12 9-32c; June, 12 13-32@12 7-16c.

Flour—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 10,000 brls; No. 2, $2.40@3.15; superfine State and Western, $4.20; common to good extra, $4.30@4.65; good to choice, $4.70@4.95; white wheat extra, $5.00@7.25; extra Ohio, $4.40@6.75; St. Louis, $4.90@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.30@8.50. Rye flour firm; $4.70@5.15.

Corn-Meal—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat in fair demand; better for spring; receipts, 113,000 bu; ungraded spring, 96c@$1.12; No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.15@1.19; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.18@1.20; No. 2 do, $1.06; No. 3 do, 85@90c; No. 1 Sheboygan, $1.20; No. 2 Chicago spring, 95c@$1.05; No. 3 do, 80@85c. Rye—Market dull; State, 65@78c; Western, 50@67c; Canada in bond, 78c. Barley nominal. Malt steady; two rowed State and Lake Shore, $1.00. Corn steady and in moderate demand; receipts, 33,000 bu; Western mixed, hot and warm, 47@52c; do ungraded, 53@56½c; steamer mixed, ungraded, 53@55c; sail do, 56@56½c; yellow Western, 56½c. Oats—Prime firm; poor heavy; receipts, 48,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 28@42c; white Western and State, 34@48c.

Hay—Unchanged.

Hops—Steady and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses unchanged; light trade. Rice quiet but steady.

Petroleum—Quiet but steady; crude, 9⅝c; refined, 17⅜c; cases, 21@22c.

Naphtha—City, 11c.

Strained Resin—Quiet; $1.60@1.75.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 30@30½c.

Eggs—Firmer; Western, 15@19c.

Provisions—Pork quiet but firm; new mess, $19.70@19.75; September, $19.70; pickled shoulders, 9c. Beef quiet. Middles dull; long clear Western, 10⅛c; do city, 10⅜c. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.25@11.30; August, $11.30; September, $11.32½@11.37½.

Butter—Firm; Western, 12@24c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Whisky—Firm at $1.13½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—*Cotton*—Firm and unchanged.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; only local trade.

Grain—Wheat generally firmer, but No. 2 red fall, cash, was irregular and lower; $1.25@1.30, closing at the inside price; $1.15 August; No. 3 do, 95c. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 41@41½c, cash; 40½@41c for August. Oats dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 28@29c bid, cash; 28½c for September; rejected, 24½@26½c. Rye inactive at 49c cash; 48c bid at the close.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged; $1.10.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; jobbing at $19.25@19.50. Lard quiet; winter steam, 10¼c. Bulk meats nominally higher; salable shoulders, 7⅜c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10¼c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 8⅜c; clear rib, 10¾@11c; clear, 11⅛@11¼c.

Receipts—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—*Petroleum*—Firmer; refined, 17⅝c; crude, 13⅛c.

Seeds—Clover, 17@18c; timothy, $3.00@3.10.

Flour—Steady; extra, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota family, $5.25@6.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.50; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

Grain—Wheat fairly active; red, new, $1.15@1.17; amber, $1.19@1.23. Rye, 60@62c. Corn in fair demand; sail, 59c; steam, 58@50c; yellow, 58@59c. Oats inactive; white Western, 43@46c; Ohio, 36@37c.

Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 33,000 bu.

Butter—Firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 27@29c; firsts, 22@24c; Western extras, 25@26c; firsts, 20@23c.

Eggs—In good demand; Western fresh, 15@16c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—*Flour*—Steady; Western superfine, $2.75@3.75; extra, $3.50@4.75; family, $5.00@6.50.

Grain—Wheat firm and active; Western red on track, $1.00@1.10. Corn—Western mixed weak at 56@56½c. Oats quiet but steady; white Western, 34@38c; mixed Western, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 55@60c.

Provisions—Firmer. Pork, $20.25; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10½c. Bacon, 9c; clear rib, 11⅛@11⅜c.

Whisky—Quiet but firm at $1.13.

Coffee—Firm; Rio cargoes, 15@17⅝c; jobbing, 15¼@18½c.

Petroleum—Market easier; crude, 9½@9⅝c; refined, 17⅜@17⅝c.

Receipts—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 92,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—*Cotton*—Quiet; middling, 11c.

Flour—Dull, weak, and lower; extra, $2.75@3.00; $3.25@4.00 for extra family; A No. 1, $5.00@5.50; fancy, $5.75@6.75.

Grain—Wheat steady; red, 90c@$1.00; amber, 95c@$1.00; white, 95c@$1.05. Corn—Market dull at 50c; No. 1 mixed, 48c. Oats unsettled; new, 27c; choice, 34c.

Provisions—Pork, $10.50@20.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c. Bacon—Demand fair, and market firm; shoulders, 8⅝c; clear rib, 11c; clear, 11⅝c. Sugar-cured hams, 14¼@14½c. Lard steady; tierce, $13.00; keg, $14.00.

Whisky—$1.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—*Cotton*—Fair and firm; 11c.

Flour—Dull; $4.75@5.25.

Grain—Wheat firmer; red, 90c@$1.05. Corn quiet at 44@46c. Oats dull at 25@35c. Rye dull at 57@58c. Barley quiet and steady at 68@70c.

Provisions—Pork inactive; $19.00@19.25. Lard strong; steam, $10.77½@11.00, latter asked; kettle, 12½@13c. Bulk meats firmer; 7⅝@7¾@9⅝@9¾@10⅛c. Bacon firmer; 7⅝@10⅝@10¼@11¼@11⅝c.

Whisky—Steady; fair demand; $1.10.

Butter—Quiet and steady; choice Western Reserve, 16@18c; do Central Ohio, 15@17c; packers are paying 12@13c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 31.—*Flour*—Quiet.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1.15; extra white Michigan, $1.31; amber Michigan, $1.08; August, $1.05½; September, $1.07⅜; No. 2 red, new, $1.13; August, $1.06; No. 3 red, new, 95c; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, $1.14. Corn quiet; high mixed, 50⅝c; August, 50c; low mixed, 49c; No. 2 white, 49c; no grade, 47c; damaged, 38c. Oats steady; good demand; No. 2 and Michigan, August, 32c.

Receipts—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat opened firm and ½c higher; closed quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.07; hard, $1.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, 92c; August, 92c; September, 95⅛c; No. 3, 81c. Corn firm; No. 2 in good demand at 46c. Oats higher; in light demand; No. 2, 29@29½c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 62½c. Barley neglected entirely; No. 2, 65c; August, 70c.

Freights—Quiet and firm; wheat to Buffalo and Oswego, 5c.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 31.—*Grain*—Wheat neglected; No. 2 Milwaukee club offered at about 97c. Corn inactive; asking 45@51c for sample to prime No. 2 mixed Western. Oats dull; 1 car Ohio at 35c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

Canal Freights—Unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 31.—*Flour*—Unchanged; demand confined to small lots fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60@65c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 35½@43c; rejected, 30@37c; No. 1 white, 44@46c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—*Groceries*—Sugar—Good demand and prices a shade higher; fair to fully fair, 9⅜@9⅝c; prime, 10c; choice, 10½c. Others unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Demand active and prices have advanced; sales, 2,250 bales; good ordinary, 9⅝@10⅛c; low middling, 10¾@10⅞c; middling, 11⅛@11⅜c; good middling, 12 [illegible]. Receipts: net, 300; stock, 46,000; net receipts at New Orleans since September, 1,395,214; same time last year, 961,186.

MOBILE, July 31.—Cotton firm; middling, 10¾@10⅞c; net receipts, 65; sales, 200.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling, 10 15-16c; net receipts, 116; exports, coastwise, 339.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton firm; middling, 11½c; sales, 105; exports, coastwise, 13.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cotton quiet; middling, 11c; net receipts, 110; sales, 50; exports coastwise, 136.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Trade movement slow with cotton goods commission houses, but medium and dark prints are in fair demand. Ginghams quiet. Hosiery continued in steady request. Men's wear woolens quiet. Kentucky jeans and repellents rather more active. Silk goods are advancing. Foreign dry goods dull.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 15c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 31.—Petroleum dull; crude $2.55 at Parker's; refined, 17¼@17⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Corona, Muskegon, sundries; prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries; prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries; prop Trader, South Haven, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; schr Madison, White Lake, wood; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Mystic, Marinette, lumber; schr Ostrich, Green Bay, lumber; schr Camden, Buffalo, coal; schr Lillie Pratt, Manistique, lumber; schr Island Queen, Grand Haven, bark; schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. L. Johnston, Frankfort, lumber; schr Madonna, Manistee, lumber; schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kearsarge, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hungarian, Muskegon, lumber; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, bark; schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, bark; schr J. O. Moss, Frankfort, lumber; schr Two Charlies, Carlton Pier, bark; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber; schr Hattie Fisher, Davis' Pier, lumber; schr Ashtabula, Bay du Noque, wood; schr Jennie Mullin, Manistee, lumber; schr Conquest, Ahnapee, ties; schr Sardinia, Manistee, wood; schr W. H. Willard, White Lake, wood; schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber; schr Maine, Lincoln, lumber; schr John Tibbetts, Ludington, lumber; schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr Leo, Black Creek, lumber; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, bark; schr Persia, White Lake, lumber; schr Milton, White Lake, lumber; schr Charley Hibbard, Casco Pier, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Frankfort, lumber; schr Mariner, Manistee, lumber; schr M. L. Higgie, Traverse Bay, lumber; schr C. G. Meisel, Oconto, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Portland, bark; schr Willie Loutit, Ludington, lumber; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, wood; schr Tuscola, White Lake, lumber; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries; prop China, Buffalo, sundries; schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber; schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber; schr Joe Vilas, Jacksonport, cedar posts; schr Cappella, Muskegon, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; schr Milwaukee Belle, Menominee, lumber; schr A. H. Moss, Escanaba, iron ore.

CLEARANCES—Prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 brls pork, and sundries; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, 50 bu corn, 50 bu oats; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 60 bu oats, 10 brls flour; schr C. L. Johnston, Frankfort, 100 bu oats; schr Clipper City, White Lake, 5 brls beef, and sundries; schr Belle Hanscom, Kingston, 28,179 bu oats; schr Lena Ellsworth, Kingston, 18,912 bu wheat; schr Lena Ellsworth, Cape Vincent, 3 brls flour; schr D. A. Wells, Sack Bay, 4 brls flour, 3 brls beef, 3 brls pork, 3 brls hams, and sundries; prop C. Rietz, Manistee, sundries; schr R. B. Campbell, Manistee, 3 brls flour, 1 brl pork; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 8 brls beef and sundries; prop Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,117 bu corn; prop Trader, South Haven, sundries; stmr Corona, Muskegon, 8 brls beef, 4 brls pork, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 11,000 bu oats, 600 brls flour, 475 brls corn-meal, 75 tcs hams, 475 sacks oil-cake, and sundries; schr Comanche, Kingston, 19,250 bu corn; schr King Fisher, Port Colborne, 32,645 bu corn; schr Rising Star, Kingston, 17,113 bu wheat; schr Rising Star, Cape Vincent, 3 brls flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO—There was a fair demand for steamer room for corn, and rates were firmer for wheat to Kingston, a charter being made at 5½c. The charters were: To Buffalo—Props Newburgh, Portage, and Dean Richmond, all corn through; schr S. V. R. Watson, corn at 1½c. To Erie—Prop Chicago, corn through. To Pt. Colborne—Schr Donaldson, corn at 2c. To Ogdensburg—Prop City of Concord, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Rising Star (Saturday p. m.), wheat at 5½c; schr Orient, wheat at 5½c. Capacity estimated at 35,000 bu wheat and 250,000 bu corn. The schr Portland was chartered late in the evening for a cargo of corn to Portland, Me., at p. t.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Business continues quiet in lake freights, and rates steady at 2c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5c to Oswego and Kingston. Charters were: Schr A. L. Andrews 21,000 bu wheat to Port Colborne at 2½c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Only about ten cargoes of lumber were at the market last evening. Business at the docks was unusually dull all day....The schr C. L. Johnson which, arrived here yesterday, displayed a splendid Hayes and Wheeler banner while going up the river....The schr Louise McDonald is having her bottom calked at the South Side Dry-Dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The barge Brown, while going up the river yesterday, came in contact with another craft and carried away part of her rigging....The yacht race between the yachts Frolic and Ina has been postponed for one week at the request of the owner of the latter yacht. The race will take place Saturday, Aug. 26....The schr Porter went into dry-dock yesterday morning to stop a leak....As far as known all the tug-owners adhered to the tariff rates yesterday, and the opinion prevails that for the present no cutting will be indulged in. Still there are some who think that the action of the meeting will amount to nothing, as some of the tug owners will be compelled to cut if they mean to get any business. The fact is, there are about twice as many tugs in commission as are needed at the present time. Unless one-third or one-half of the tugs now in service are not laid up a maintenance of tariff rates is among the improbabilities.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 31.—ARRIVED—Midgie, Buffalo Rock, 5,700 bu corn; prop King Brothers, Kankakee Feeder, 2,000 bu corn; John Porter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Neptune, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; G. L. Booth, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Kennebec, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn; Gold Rod, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; First National, Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,850 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 1,500 bu corn; J. Menard, Wilmington, 30 m lumber.

CLEARED—Norway, Ottawa, 262,500 shingles; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,463 bu wheat; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,305 bu wheat.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 31.—DOWN—Props Empire State, Tecumseh, Sparta and consort; schrs Brightie, M. L. Breck.

UP—Props St. Paul, Oneida, Wales and barges, Bradbury and barges: schrs Alvira Cobb, S. J. Tilden, Eliza Gerlach, Our Son, Red Wing, Newsboy, Exile, James Ralston.

WIND—North, fresh; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 31—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Benton, Champlain, Sparta and consort, Sheldon and consort, Rose and consort, Burlington and barges; schrs Brightie, Fayette, Brown; tug Vulcan and raft.

WIND—North, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 31.—ARRIVED—Props Superior, Vienna, J. S. Fay, H. B. Tuttle; schrs Sandusky, George H. Ely, Emma C. Hutchinson, D. P. Rhodes, Verona.

CLEARED—Schrs Escanaba, Three Brothers, C. N. Ryan.

PASSED UP—Prop City of Tremont.

DOWN—Prop Arctic.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 31.—ARRIVED—From Chicago, stmr India; from Lake Superior, stmr Winslow.

DEPARTURES—For Chicago, prop Philadelphia; schrs Annie Sherwood, and Schuylkill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE—The Huron Log and Boom Company have concluded operations for the season. They have delivered 90,152 logs, making a total of 18,453,750 feet. Last year the Company handled 291,366 pieces, scaling 56,033,470 feet....There is dissatisfaction in Toronto with the way in which grain is stowed in some of the elevators, and the Corn Exchange has appointed a committee to report some different method....The Detroit *Free Press* states that the tug River Queen, with two steam pumps aboard, left Detroit Friday for Long Point, Lake Erie, where she will proceed to raise the steam barge Belle Cash, which sunk there last fall....The schrs James Couch, David Wells, and Young America, which have been in ordinary at Buffalo, are loading there, the first with salt for Cleveland, the second with coal for Chicago, and

the third with sand for Cleveland....Capt. Lewis Barry died at Buffalo on the 26th ult., aged 42 years. He was widely known and generally esteemed for his good qualities. For the last three or four years he has been in the employ of the Anchor Line, and was in command of the schr Alleghany at the time of his disease....On Wednesday the new United States stmr Haze, in pursuance of orders from the Lighthouse Department, made a trial trip under the supervision of Government officials. She started from Buffalo and reached a point opposite Fort Colborne in two hours, making about 9 miles an hour on the outward passage. On the return, with more steam, better time was made. All the Inspectors expressed themselves pleased with the result. The Haze is commanded by Capt. James McKenzie. The other officers are: George W. Penny, mate; John W. Hutton, engineer; and Charles W. Wall, assistant....The Bay City *Tribune* says that under the influence of a strong north wind Saturday afternoon the water in the Saginaw River reached the highest stage ever known. "The water in the Saginaw Bay is higher this season than during any previous year within the recollection of the most ancient mariner, and the low country bordering on the bay is overflowed to a great extent. So it will be seen that there was nothing strange about the sudden rise in the river, although the causes which keep the water in the great lakes at such an unusual height are matters of considerable speculation. The highest water of Saturday continued only two or three hours, but during that time basements, which were always heretofore 'as dry as a bone,' were dampened to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. At Banks, which is situated on low land, the citizens brought forth their gondolas and rowed about Water street for a long time, that thoroughfare being covered its entire length to such an extent that no portion of the road bed was visible."

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Less than a year ago the Chicago Board of Trade was considerably exercised over the alleged discriminations of the railways against this city. The mass of testimony taken by the committee appointed for that purpose showed that more remote places were favored at the expense of Chicago. For instance, the rates from Davenport and Peoria to the East, via railways running across the centre of the State, were lower than by way of Chicago. It was a condition of things damaging to the prosperity of this city. The committee had an excellent opportunity to solve a great problem, but, according to Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., they were unequal to the task.

Did they go to the bottom of the matter, or were they contented with discovering the evils and suggesting a remedy for them? That Committee was composed of men possessed of much business capacity, yet was it not strangely wanting when they so profusely applauded the statements of one manager that, in the conduct of his road, he invariably discriminated against other places and in favor of Chicago? Of course this was a very palatable piece of intelligence, but it had the misfortune to be in direct violation of the law of Illinois. This disagreeable fact seems to have entirely escaped the attention of the commercial Committee.

It is no answer to say that the law is unjust. That fact never entered into consideration when it was passed. The shortest road to glory was thought to lie in the introduction of a bill to regulate railroads and rolling "stalk," as they sometimes spelled it. Thus it is that the laws intended to regulate railroads are in no two States alike. In the statutes pertaining to other matters of public concern, there is, at least, an approach to uniformity. The criminal code and the law of contracts, etc., are substantially the same in the several States. Why should there be such unreasoning diversity in the laws to regulate railways? Are they so unlike in Iowa, Illinois, or Ohio that an entirely different mode of control is demanded in each State? The only difference known to the profession is in the varying volume of business, and the corresponding differences in the cost of operations. Manifestly, then, such anomalous legislation was the result of passion or misunderstanding. Not one of the many law-makers comprehended the question. The men who could have thrown light upon it were incontinently excluded. Study gives theoretical knowledge; combined with experience it gives a mastery. Both are found in the British Parliament. There, it never has been objected to a candidate that he was identified with railways. Some of the most eminent statesmen of England are thus intimately connected, notably Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Childers. Therefore it is that throughout the annals of Parliament no record of legislation hostile to railways can be found.

Apart from the securing of just taxation and honest local government, no question more concerns Chicago than to insure wise railway legislation. The corporations centering in this city alone represent a capital of over $200,000,000. To these enterprises Chicago is greatly indebted for her past prosperity, and upon them she is largely dependent for the future, more so, perhaps, than is any other city in the Union.

J. W. MIDGLEY.

COLLAPSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31.—The excitement among stock-brokers in consequence of the collapse of the Hestonville Passenger Railway stock, Saturday afternoon, continues to-day without abatement. At a meeting of the Board this morning, six firms of brokers announced their inability to meet the demands on them, and Hestonville stock, which on Saturday afternoon stood at 41 to-day stands at 27. There will be very heavy losses as the result of the collapse, but nothing definite can be known for two or three days.

THE TAX CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—Gen. George B. Wright, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, to-day received authority in the Federal Court to institute proceedings in any State Court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the collection of taxes on the capital stock and franchise of the road for 1873, '74, '75, and '76.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 31.—The Governor-General and party left by the 10 o'clock train this morning for Manitoba and British Columbia. They will arrive at Chicago to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Correspondents representing the New York *World*, Montreal *Minerve*, Toronto *Globe*, and *Mail* accompany the party.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CORNWALL, July 31.—At the election to-day for a member to represent the County of Glengary in the Dominion Parliament, Mr. McNabb, Ministerial candidate, was elected by a large majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SARNIA, July 31.—The Dunkin Temperance act was to-day carried in the County of Lambton, which returns the Premier to Parliament. The act was passed in 1864, and owes its name and parentage to the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Quebec. The most important features of the bill are the total prohibition of the sale of liquors in barrooms. Manufacturers and dealers may sell at wholesale in quantities not less than 5 gallons or one dozen bottles, to be removed off the premises. The county is a populous one, and contains a large number of important towns, among which are Sarnia, Point Edward, etc., and is traversed its entire length by the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 31.—Commencing to-morrow, the *Globe* intends running a special train on the Great Western Railway to Hamilton at 5 a. m., there to connect with the train which leaves for the West at 7 a. m.

ANN ELIZA'S ALIMONY.

SALT LAKE, July 31.—This morning Judge Schaeffer rendered a decision in the case of Young vs. Young to recover alimony. The decision reduces the amount made payable by the order of Judge McKean from $500 to $100 per month, thus diminishing the amount from $17,500 to $3,600, and gives defendant thirty days in which to pay the amount, and provides in default of such payment that an execution shall issue against his property. The Court also decides that the cost of the suit shall be paid by the defendant.

Covering the Slopes of the Alps with Forests.

Among the objects exhibited at the recent Geographical Exposition in Paris is a series of maps illustrating the progress in reclothing the slopes in the Department of the Basses-Alps with a growth of wood, this relating especially to the basin of the torrent of Bourget, commenced in 1869. Considerable time was occupied by the preliminary surveys, but the process of replanting has already begun with such effect as to insure the protection of the Hamlet of Bourget, which had been threatened with destruction by being washed away. The influence exerted upon population and human existence by deforesting or the destruction of the woods is shown by the fact that in 1846 the population of one Department of the Alps of France amounted to 150,000 persons, while in 1872 only 137,000 could be enumerated, 19,000 having been forced to remove elsewhere in consequence of the decreasing quantity of fertile land.

THE COUNCIL.

The Quarterly Report of the Fire Marshal.

Violators of the Fire Ordinance---Time-Table for Gas-Lamps.

Debate on the Abolition of the Fish Inspector.

Providing Further Security for the Payment of Revenue Warrants.

The School Inspectors---Ordinance to Remodel the Board of Public Works.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SHERIDAN'S PROTEST.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon at 3:30. Ald. McCrea was called upon to preside.

Ald. Sheridan moved to have his protest, presented at the last meeting, spread upon the record, but the motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 15. The yeas and nays were then called on the approval of the minutes of last meeting. The minutes were approved by a vote of 18 to 8.

The Mayor reported the list of persons pardoned from the Bridewell, with the reasons for their discharge.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

In response to a resolution passed July 10, the Fire-Marshal submitted a series of reports from the Captains of the various engine companies showing the violations of the Fire ordinance in the districts belonging to each company. Many had no violations to report, and the list as made up from the Captains who made reports is as follows:

John McLean, Captain No. 3, reports the following violations: No. 335 Milwaukee avenue, two-story frame barn; 227 North Carpenter street, frame addition; 54 Fifth street, shed; 98 George street, barn; 52 Cornelia street, addition; 26 Cornelia street, barn; 88 Fry street, barn; 25 Fry street, rear addition; 331 Erie street, rebuilding; 325 Erie street, shed; 141 Erie street, barn.

Peter Schnur, Captain of No. 14, reports the following: 101 Hickory avenue, cottage; 87 Cherry street, barn; 181 Townsend street, raising house.

M. Sullivan, Captain of No. 15, reports: Twenty-first street, between Fisk and Morgan; 90 Clayton street, shed; 12 Nutt street, rebuilding; 723 South Halsted street, addition.

C. A. Charleston, Captain No. 20, reports: 762 North avenue; 50 Edgar street; 38 Crossing street; corner Evergreen and Park streets; corner Bradley and Elston avenue; corner Division and Wood streets; corner Lincoln and Ellen streets; 472 Lincoln; 480 Lincoln; 824 North Robey street; 337 Elston avenue; 62 Julian street—all additions to frame buildings; 487 North Lincoln street, barn; 487 North Lincoln street, barn; 100 West Division street, barn; 35 Fox place, shed; 771 Elston avenue, shed; 542 Elston avenue, two sheds.

D. B. Kenyon, Captain No. 21, reports 521 State street, since torn down; and the repair of a building at 533 Clark street.

G. Chailson, Captain No. 22, reports: No. 569 Sedgwick street, repairing frame house removed; 285 Hurlbut street, addition; 287 Hurlbut street, addition; 558 Sedgwick street, shed; 630 Larrabee street, shed.

J. H. Pozen, Captain No. 23, reports an unlawful addition to house corner Nineteenth and Paulina streets.

C. Schimmels, Captain No. 25, reports: 832 South Halsted street, shed; 767 South Canal street, shop.

F. W. Toplin, Captain No. 26, reports: No. 475 Paulina street, addition; 467 Paulina street, addition; 473 Paulina street, addition; 454 Paulina street, addition; 443 Paulina street, addition; 30 Jayne street, addition; 34 Fig street, addition; 513 Hubbard street, addition: 316 Wood street, addition; 59 Armour street, addition.

Hugo Franzen, Captain H. and L. 5, reports: 314 Throop street, barn; 253 Laflin street, enlargement; 513 West Twelfth street, enlargement; 30 Rebecca street, enlargement; corner Thirteenth place and Paulina street, building; 678 West Twelfth street, shed.

P. Trainor, Captain H. and L. 7, reports: 357 Wood street, barn; 417 Wood street, addition; 421 Lincoln street, new building; 33 Dudley street, barn; 41 Dudley street, barn; 41 Newton street, addition; 452 Huron street, barn; 540 Huron street, addition; 46 Lee avenue, new house; 536 Erie street, addition; 626 Erie street, addition; 632 Erie street, addition; 652 Indiana street, addition; 732 Indiana street, barn; 738 Indiana street, barn; 133 Oakley street, addition.

The report was, on motion of Ald. Cullerton, referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

FIRE-MARSHAL'S REPORT.

The Fire-Marshal also made his quarterly report, of which the following is an abstract. It was referred to the same Committee: During the month of April there were 56 fires and 18 false alarms, involving a loss of $22,110, and an aggregate insurance of $393,325. In the month of May there were 41 fires and 10 false alarms; loss, $19,532; insurance, $228,950. In June there were 33 fires and five false alarms; loss, $50,122; insurance, $290,350. For the three months the fires were 130; false alarms, 33; total loss, $91,764; insurance involved, $911,625; value of property involved, $1,357,314; frame buildings, 96; brick or stone, 38; fires confined to one building, 128; confined to two, 2. The principal causes were: Carelessness, 27; incendiary, known and supposed, 20; sparks from chimneys, 12; accidental, 9. There were 956 responses to fire-alarms by the 40 engines in the Department, an average of 24 each, traveling an aggregate of 2,037¾ miles, or 50 miles each; worked 262¼ hours, an average of 6 1-3 hours each. The watchmen have given 92 still alarms, an average of 4 each. Expenses were as follows: Salaries, $205,704.06; repairs of engines, $3,359.88; miscellaneous repairs, $4,487.19; furniture, printing, and stationery, $1,058.87; rent, $99.57; building and repairs, $1,419.41; new apparatus, $2,840; horse feed, $7,218.95; horse-shoeing, $2,060.88; harness and repairs, $345.55; gas, $1,213.75; oil and chemicals, $1,042.82; fuel, $5,622.79; horses, $1,225; hose and repairs, $1,142.50; horse medicine, $247.06; real estate, $1,500; miscellaneous expenses, $2,642.91; grand total, $260,855.75.

The Marshal states that he has secured a partial supply of tools, and is now having the repairs of the Department done in the machine shops at the Water-Works, and believes that, with a few additions to the tools, the work can be done with a great saving to the Department. He calls the attention of the Council to the fact that the $15,000 set apart for the purchase of three new engines has not yet been so expended, and that the Department needs them very much, as in case of a large fire the present apparatus is insufficient, there being but one relief engine, the Little Giant, and that old and weak, having seen sixteen years' service.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The report of the Committee in favor of paving and grading West Polk street, at no expense to the city, was read and approved. The report of another Committee on the paving of Fulton street was similarly disposed of, as also a report in favor of the paving of Archer avenue between Halsted and the river, and the paving of Sedgwick street between Lincoln avenue and Oak street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Side reported recommending that the Board of Public Works prepare an ordinance for the paving of Oak street, from Sedgwick to Larrabee. The report was adopted.

The ordinance providing for the city printing, heretofore published in these columns, presented by the City-Attorney two weeks ago, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

GAS.

The Committee on Gaslights reported recommending that the street-lamps be lighted one hour later and extinguished one hour earlier, as provided in the amendment to the time-table submitted to the Committee by Prof. Elias Colbert.

Ald. Thompson moved that Prof. Colbert's time-table be adopted without the amendment.

Ald. McAuley offered to withdraw his amendment, but proposed, as a substitute, that the improved time-table, also made by Prof. Colbert, be adopted. The improved table has the same hours for lighting and extinguishing, but provides that the lamps shall not be lit on moonlight nights.

Ald. McAuley's substitute, which is the table published some weeks ago in THE TRIBUNE, was read. The substitute was then put, and carried by a vote of 28 to 4.

PAY OF POLICE.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary, relative to the pay of the police, laid over temporarily at a previous meeting, was called up. Ald. McAuley moved to recommit the whole matter.

Ald. White moved, as an amendment, that it be received and placed on file. The amendment was not accepted, and Ald. White moved to lay Ald. McAuley's motion on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of yeas, 13; nays, 21.

A motion of Ald. White, instructing the Committee on Salaries to report at the next meeting, was passed.

An ordinance fixing compensation of officers in the House of Correction was laid over and ordered published.

FISH INSPECTOR.

The ordinance looking to the abolition of the office of Fish Inspector, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and previously published, was called up. The Committee recommended that the Law Department prepare a suitable ordinance abolishing the office. The remonstrance of several fish-dealers against the contemplated abolition of that office was also read.

Ald. Ryan claimed that the office was a State office, and that the Council could not abolish it.

Ald. Aldrich said the Council had made the office and could kill it. It was originally designed to afford a place for a politician, and he was opposed to its continuance. The Inspector got pay simply because he was appointed to office, and not for any services. As a rule, the Inspector couldn't tell a white-fish from a sturgeon. [Laughter.] The best merchants and the Merchants' Exchange regulated this matter, and he hoped the office would be abolished.

Ald. Ryan made a plea in behalf of the Inspector, who, he said, had bought his way into the Council by honorable scars. He wanted to know if the Alderman's house was one reported for a violation of the fish ordinance. The Alderman had been so bitter that something of that nature must have happened.

Ald. Aldrich—That is not true.

Ald. Ryan—It is so reported.

Ald. Aldrich—That's about as true as a good many reports got up on the other side.

Ald. White remarked that the office was self-sustaining, and he saw no reason why it should be abolished.

Ald. Aldrich replied that it was an office solely for the encouragement of official pap-suckers.

Ald. Thompson said there were probably ten to one opposed to the office among the merchants. The inspection of grain and lumber was put into the hands of the people, and the inspection of fish should also be intrusted to them. He was therefore in favor of abolishing the office, and moved the previous question.

This motion was carried, and the report of the Judiciary Committee was concurred in.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The Committee on Schools reported in favor of not concurring in the reappointment by the late Mayor of Messrs. Richberg, Olinger, Oleson, and Wilce, of the Board of Education.

Ald. Cullerton moved to place the report on file.

Ald. Throop moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

Ald. Thompson maintained that the office of School Inspector was one of great importance, and these vacancies should not have been filled by Mayor Colvin just as he was leaving his office, but left to Mayor Heath to fill.

Ald. Lengacher and Ryan made strenuous speeches in favor of putting the question to a vote and concurring in Mayor Colvin's nominations. If there was anything against these four gentlemen, they would like to know what it was.

Ald. McAuley said there were better men for the office, and he thought Mayor Heath should have a chance to appoint them. The fact that these four were Mayor Colvin's appointees made no difference to him, as he acknowledged no such prejudice.

Ald. Sweeney wanted to know what the objection was against these men.

Ald. Thompson said if these men were not in favor of carrying out the policy of economy, and he understood that they were not, he did not see how any Alderman could favor their appointment.

Ald. Sommer maintained that these parties were martyrs to sectional and national prejudice.

Ald. Sheridan did not think that a feeling of nationality had anything to do with it. He found the School Board made up of a pretty good assortment of all nations, but he thought the nominations should be concurred in.

Ald. Thompson disclaimed all feeling of national or religious prejudice, and moved that the matter be postponed for one week.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion of Ald. Thompson prevailed.

On motion of Ald. White, the subject was made the special order for 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported in favor of the ordinance providing for the use of bituminous instead of anthracite coal at the Water-Works. The report was concurred in.

CHICAGO AND ENGLEWOOD.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, made some time ago on an ordinance relating to the Chicago & Englewood Horse and Dummy Railroad, was called up by Ald. Gilbert, who moved the passage of the ordinance. The motion was carried.

PAYING THE REVENUE WARRANTS.

Ald. Thompson offered the following, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the city taxes collected by virtue of the tax-levy of 1876 are hereby specifically pledged and set apart to the extent of the first one million of dollars collected to pay the time revenue warrants of 1876 first issued to that amount, with interest.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

A resolution by Ald. Gilbert, recommending the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Buildings, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THE REDUCED.

Ald. Sheridan presented a document which was partly a petition and partly a remonstrance from the unpaid firemen, complaining bitterly of the recent reduction, and calling attention to their needy condition. The document was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Cullerton moved the appointment of a special committee of three to examine into the question, and submit to the Council a list of all school property for sale. The motion was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ald. Sweeney presented a resolution calling on the City Comptroller to pay all lately discharged persons in full, and moved its passage.

Ald. Thompson moved to refer the matter to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Ald. Linsenbarth offered a resolution directing the Tax Commissioner to keep the maps and records of his office complete till the close of the present year, at a salary not to exceed the regular salary of the Tax Commissioner. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to call on the North Side Railroad Company and ask them to run their cars on Clark street as far south as Van Buren street was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. Sommer offered a resolution providing that the drivers and stokers of the Fire Department should receive the same pay as pipemen. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. White offered a resolution providing for the reduction of the cost of gas by changing from 5-feet to 3-feet burners, and by the disuse of all unnecessary lamps. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

On motion of Ald. Sommer, the Council then took a recess for one hour.

EVENING SESSION.

THE REDUCTIONS.

Council reassembled at 7:30. A number of unimportant petitions were read and referred to various Committees. Ald. Lawler offered a resolution calling on the junk-dealers to pay their licenses, which was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. McCrea offered a resolution calling on the Mayor to notify the heads of various Departments of the reduction of salaries, and to order them to enforce the same. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Stewart offered the following, which was also referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the heads of the Departments be directed to report to the Council at its next regular meeting the reductions made in their several Departments, both as to number of employes by name and the amount of salaries of employes retained since the adoption of the resolution relative to the reduction of salaries.

Ald. Sheridan offered a resolution directing that all persons employed in the Water Department be paid moneys due them. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

TAX-FIGHTERS.

Ald. Sheridan offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller to submit a list of persons who filed objections to the real-estate taxes of 1873, 1874, and 1875, and who are still in arrears for same. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PAY THEM OFF.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following, and moved its passage:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to issue forthwith warrants to all parties who have been dismissed from the service of the city, and that the City Treasurer be directed to pay such warrants out of the moneys received from the sale of time revenue warrants as against the tax-levy of 1876.

Ald. Smith thought the Finance Committee could take care of the city's finances without the aid of any such resolution.

Ald. Sweeney hoped the resolution would pass. A number of men had been suddenly discharged, and if there was money in the hands of the city he thought these men ought to be paid.

On motion of Ald. Throop, the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, and, on motion of Ald. Cullerton that, Committee was instructed to report at the next meeting.

Ald. Ballard opposed a resolution in regard to the use of smoke-burners, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Aldrich offered a resolution ordering a change in the burners upon street-lamps from 5 feet to 3 feet. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Aldrich offered a resolution authorizing the employment of Messrs. Ayer and Kales in the suit of Sanger vs. The City, which was adopted.

Ald. Sheridan offered the resolution concerning the erection of gas-works which was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It was referred to the Committee on Gas.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

Ald. Sheridan offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Gas:

Ordered, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, that the order of the City Council passed May 31, 1869, authorizing and directing the Mayor and Comptroller to make and execute a contract in behalf of the City of Chicago, the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company to furnish all the street-lamps and all the public offices and other buildings belonging to the city where gas is required along the lines of the gas mains of the said Company, in the North and South Divisions of said city with illuminating gas for the term of ten years, from the 13th of May, 1869, upon such terms and conditions as the said Mayor and Comptroller may think best; *provided*, that the price to be paid shall not exceed $2.75 per 1,000 cubic feet, exclusive of Government tax, be and the same is hereby revoked, and the contract made with said Company pursuant to said order is hereby declared at an end.

INSURING THE BOOKS.

The Committee on Finance reported, recommending the renewal of the insurance on the books and other property in the Public Library.

Ald. Sheridan asked how much the amount was. He was informed that it was about $300. He thought no money should be paid out in this way as long as people whom the city owed money were starving.

Ald. Sweeney thought it necessary that this insurance be paid and the books made secure.

The report was finally concurred in.

ALDERMANIC SALARIES.

The Committee on Finance then reported adversely to the proposition to pay the Aldermen salaries; on the ground that there was no appropriation for such a cause. The report was concurred in and placed on file.

The smoke matter, including the subject of Lester's patent, then came up, and after a good deal of discussion everything pertaining to smoke was made the special order for 5 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported in favor of referring the petition of I. F. Giles, in the matter of improvments in street-paving, to the Board of Public Works. Report concurred in.

The same Committee reported in favor of abating the Bridgeport stench. Report concurred in.

The Committee on Local Assessments, to whom was referred a resolution by Ald. Cullerton in reference to the redemption of tax-certificates, reported in favor of its passage. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Licenses reported against the ordinance for increasing the licenses of pawnbrokers and junk-dealers. The report was concurred in.

The Gas Committee reported in favor of the ordinances granting franchises to the Globe and Consumers' Gas Companies. Reports laid over and ordered published, and made the special order for 4:30 next Monday afternoon. The Gas Committee also reported an order directing the Board of Public Works to change the gas-burners from 5 feet to 3 feet as speedily as possible. Laid over and published.

The Committee on Printing reported in favor of the resolution calling on the Comptroller to obtain proposals for advertising from the German papers. Report concurred in.

REORGANIZING THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the reorganization of the Board of Public Works reported an ordinance in favor of the change, and recommended its passage. The ordinance provides for a Commissioner of Public Works appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Council, to receive a salary of $3,000 a year, and to hold office as long as the Mayor, and to have an assistant or secretary. The ordinance also provides that, in signing all contracts, the Mayor and Comptroller shall act with this Commissioner. The report was laid over and ordered published.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

STRIKING PRINTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., July 31.—The disciples of the Black Art who were in the employ of A. C. Sanford, editor and proprietor of the Racine *Advocate*, struck in a body this morning, and left the model office without even a devil, excepting the local fiend. The reason given by the head of the establishment is his refusal to drive the printers to and from the office in a barouche drawn by dapple-grays in tandem, with silver-mounted harness; while the followers of the great Franklin claim that the editor insists on paying them every Saturday night in scrip that is badly burdened with inflation. It is to be hoped that the chief will soon be able to bridge the bloody chasm, as a magnificent establishment like the *Advocate* job department cannot afford to be idle long.

OLE BULL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—In regard to the stories now circulating concerning him in the American press, Ole Bull, writing from Norway to a gentleman in Louisville, says:

SYTO, July 6.—DEAR FRIEND: Deeply impressed with the few strongly impressive lines in my behalf, casting a broadcast lie to the report that I had denied my being married to my present wife, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. You will understand, dear friend, that my position as a public man renders it very difficult, not to say impossible, to know what paragraphs in the thousand daily papers may say of me, nor would I have time nor inclination to correct them. Your friend,

OLE BULL.

THE "HOUSEKEEPER" OF OUR HEALTH.

The liver is the great depurgating, or blood-cleansing, organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood-poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors; and, by their persevering and somewhat protracted use, the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built-up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about 3 years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved. Repectfully yours, J. W. BOYER.

"VERMILLION, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1875."

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Aug. 3
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Aug. 10

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabins, $50, $65 and $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $90 to $125, currency. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper..........Thursday, Aug. 24
SOMERSET, Western..........Wednesday, Sept. 6

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY..........Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN..........Manager.

One Week Only, commencing Monday, July 31, TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE, with the following combination of Specialty Artists: Gus Williams, Harry Kernell, The Big Four—Lester, Allen, Smith, and Waldron,—Lurline. Watson the Man-Fish, Jennie Morgan, Marie Whittingham, Master Newman, John and Maggie Fielding, Crossley and Elder, Karl Lind, Baby Bindley, Chas. Worley, Frank Girard, and Tony Pastor.

Aug. 7—JOHN DILLON AND COMPANY.

LINCOLN PAVILION,

(Corner North Clark and Grant-sts.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 2,

CONCERT BY THE

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR

AND

Great Western Light Guard Band.

Admission, 50 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Tuesday, fourth appearance of the most successful Company ever presented in this Theatre. The great combination of the

FREEMAN SISTERS,

Adams and Ransom, Ida Morris. The

REYNOLDS BROS.

Carroll and McCarthy. The Murrays, Ed and Alice. Valentine Love, Nellie Maskill, and a full Dramatic Company. Second Ladies' Night Thursday.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

CRYSTAL GARDEN.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

To-night at 8 o'clock. The Grand Organ. The Crystal Garden Band. Mrs. Emma Thurston. Mr. Alfred Wilkie. Oriental Quartette, &c., &c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 3. Admission, 25 cts.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Tuesday evening, the great New York Ledger Story,

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

Tuesday Matinee, ZOE, THE OCTOROON GIRL.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

The Steamer GEO. DUNBAR can be chartered for Excursions on very reasonable terms. Apply on board at Madison-st. bridge, or at 271 Madison-st., cor. Market. Sundays to South Chicago at 2 p. m.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inaugurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing justice to our Southern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

With all their promises and pretensions, hey have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copperhead and Confederate ascendency in the government of the nation, than a wide diffusion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE among the people of the West.

All the best speeches of the great Republican orators will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given to the people.

The Opposition party will be kept on the defensive, and the campaign be made warm and lively for them.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune—single copy	$ .50
Three Copies	1.00
Ten Copies to one address	3.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune—single copy	2.00
Three Copies	5.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. C. Bluett, of Chicago, and Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co., of New York, under the firm name of Wilde, Bluett & Co., having expired by limitation, Wm. C. Bluett this day retires from the business, which will be continued by Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co. at the same place, northwest corner State and Madison-sts. Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co. will assume the liabilities and collect the debts of the late firm.

(Signed) JAS. WILDE, JR. & CO.
WM. C. BLUETT.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing by and between RIPLEY, STRUNK & CO., under the firm name and style of RIPLEY, STRUNK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business heretofore carried on by said firm will be continued by F. STRUNK & CO., who is hereby authorized to receive and collect all outstanding claims or debts due said firm, and will also settle all debts or demands against said firm.

July 31, 1876.

F. STRUNK.
M. RIPLEY.
GUY CARTER.
R. T. PEMBER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Rosenbaum & Sickel is this day dissolved by limitation.

E. SICKEL,
I. ROSENBAUM,
A. V. BASS,
M. ROSENBAUM.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of M. W. Ordway & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. W. ORDWAY,
H. C. LAMB.

Chicago, July 27, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Sickel & Rosenbaum is this day dissolved by limitation.

E. SICKEL,
M. ROSENBAUM,
I. ROSENBAUM.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1876.

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H.,

Will be opened June 1 for the Season of 1876.

GEO. G. LONGEE, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1.700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' SCHOOL,

Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate,

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.

Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music.

Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.

Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS.

Ten teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa., for a catalogue.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information or circulars address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Eemale College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

KEMPER HALL,

KENOSHA, WIS.

The Memorial School for girls and young ladies, founded 1870, organized 1871. A Faculty of superior Teachers. Excellent discipline, first-class accommodations. Buildings well arranged; new Chapel and Cloister completed; new Music-House; and everything will be in proper order for the opening WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

TERMS, $380; Music, Drawing, and Painting the only extras. Apply for Catalogue to

GEORGE M. EVERHART, D. D., Rector.

University of Notre Dame,

NOTRE DAME, IND.

This institution affords students an opportunity of pursuing at will a Classical, Scientific, or Commercial Course. The Post-Graduate Course of Civil Engineering is now also fully established.

Classes will be resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Board and tuition for scholastic year, $300.

For catalogues address

REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C.S.C., President.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.,

A Collegiate and Preparatory Institution for Ladies

Fall Session begins Sept. 20, 1876. Course of study thorough and extended. Rare facilities for Music, Drawing, and Painting. Manners, Morals, and Health of the first importance. College building commodious and well furnished. No rooms for pupils above two flights of stairs. Location attractive. Those who have completed their ordinary school education elsewhere may be received to pursue our higher courses with special advantage.

EDWARD P. WESTON, President.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY,

15 and 17 South Sheldon st., one square east of Union Park.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 11. Able Professors in all the departments, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Elocution a specialty, under Prof. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native teachers. Ample accommodations for both boarding and day pupils. MISS GREGG, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY,

Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal.

The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough instruction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT will open Sept. 7. FERRY HALL, Miss Martha H. Sprague, Principal. The eighth year of this first-class seminary for young ladies will commence Sept. 7. For further information apply to R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., President, or to MISS MARTHA H. SPRAGUE, Lake Forest, Ill.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.

The Episcopal Church School for Girls, in the ninth year of successful operation. Unsurpassed for its healthy location. First-class in all its appointments. Challenges comparison with the best Eastern schools. Send for a Register.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,

Pittsburg, East End, Pa. College Course embraces all the Departments of Higher Education. Government is that of a refined Christian home. Location, 3½ miles from the heart of the city. Free from dust and smoke, easy of access, and unsurpassed for beauty and scenery. Season opens Sept. 13. For catalogues apply early to the Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., President.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY,

Lake View, Ill. (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6, 1876; location elevated and healthful. Ten acres play grounds. Course of studies extensive. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of cadets. Four resident Professors. Send for catalogue. Address Irving Military Academy, 155 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

H. B. COE, President,
Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant.

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago, Ill. Next school year will commence Monday, Sept. 11, 1876. Indorsed and patronized by the most eminent citizens of Chicago and vicinity. MRS. L. N. CUTTER, formerly Head Assistant Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for circular to Principal, Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY

Reopens Monday, Sept. 11, for young ladies and children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Corner Sixteenth and Pine-sts., St. Louis. For catalogue, address MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Prin.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

ADRIAN COLLEGE—Entrance upon any study in any department conditioned only by preparation to pursue that study, thus affording greater latitude in the selection and the order of studies than can be found elsewhere. Expenses low. For catalogue address GEO. V. McELROY, Pres., Adrian, Mich.

Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute and Seminary,

MONROE, MICH.

The twenty-seventh collegiate year opens the 19th of September. It embraces, besides the Classical, a Musical Department. Fifteen Pianos, one Pipe Organ, three Music Teachers. Apply to Prof. E. J. BOYD, Monroe, Mich.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Autumn Term will begin Sept. 6. The College and Grammar School open the same day. For catalogues apply to REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institution will open Sept. 12, 1876. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNIversities, Chicago, Ill. Judge Booth, Dean. 8 Professors, 23 lecturers, 135 students, 50 graduates. Most thorough course. Elocution and short-hand. Terms, $50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES; under care of Friends. All expenses covered by $350 a year. E. H. MAGILL, Pres't, Swarthmore, Pa.

"ELMWOOD HOME"—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Family School for young ladies and children. Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21, 1876.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the office of the Quartermaster at Fort Ellis, M. T., until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 7th day of August, 1876, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of Wood and Hay required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877, at each of the two new military posts to be established on the Yellowstone River.

The estimated quantity required at each post will be 1,500 tons Hay, and 5,000 cords soft Wood, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish these quantities during the continuance of the contract.

A copy of this advertisement should be attached to each bid. Bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be received, and preference given to articles of domestic production.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to to the Quartermaster at the station named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked Proposals for ——, at ——, and addressed to the undersigned, or to the Quartermaster at Fort Ellis, M. T.

BENJ. C. CARD,
Chief Quartermaster.

SCALES.



STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Accom'odation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:[illegible] p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:0[illegible] a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	3:15 p. m.	
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)	10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until	11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is fifty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 Washington Street, Chicago, graduate of the Reformed School of Medicine (no mercury), only Scientific Specialist in the city, longest located, largest practice in the Northwest in all Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases, of either Sex; particularly long standing, delicate, intricate, obscure or of a complicated character. Those having failed to find relief elsewhere, particularly invited to call or write; consultation free. Seminal Weakness and Impotency permanently cured.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, 375 pages; information for everybody. Mysteries of the Sexual System; discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy. Price 50 cents. Book 66 pages for 3 stamps, at office Dr. Olin.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

175 S. Clark-st., cor. of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box [illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

One, 3, and 5-cent pieces can be had at the Chicago Savings Institution, 134 Dearborn street.

Timothy Wright has sold to Francis M. Jencks, for $60,000, 189 by 80 feet on the southwest corner of Wells and North Water streets.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 72 degrees; 10 a. m., 74; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.15; 8 p. m., 29.13.

A boy who, it was said, was shoved off a Madison street car, near the corner of Clinton street, yesterday afternoon, was run over by a passing express-wagon and badly bruised. Dr. Young attended him, and sent him to his home.

Edward Allcock, aged 19, was in some way pushed off the 6:20 Blue Island accommodation train last evening by a burly ruffian employed as a brakeman, and falling upon the ties had his right arm badly broken. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The property No. 71 West Washington street —a three-story marble-front store—was sold by Master in Chancery, Franklin Denison, yesterday, and was bid in by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg for $8,348.57, the amount of the incumbrance and interest.

The many friends of George Smith, better known as "Uncle George," for fifteen years past in the employ of the American Express Company, will regret to learn that he died Monday at his residence after a brief illness arising from an internal tumor.

The wounded officer, Frederick Koenig, was yesterday in about the same condition as the day previous, save some physical troubles caused by eating unripe fruit. He is thought by his physicians to stand a very good chance of an almost complete recovery.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on an unknown old man who was killed yesterday morning at the Eighteenth-street crossing of the Burlington & Quincy Road. The verdict was that of accidental death, and the Company was exonerated from all blame.

At 7:30 last evening a little boy named Carl Marsh was run over at the corner of Lake and Leavitt street by a horse and buggy driven by Andrew Best, of No. 242 West Taylor street. The wheels passed over his head, inflicting injuries from which Dr. Ferguson thinks he can hardly recover.

The $100,000 in silver coin received at the Sub-Treasury in this city last Thursday from the Carson City Mint is being rapidly paid out in exchange for fractional currency. An average of about $6,000 is paid out daily. Orders are expected every day from headquarters to pay out silver for greenbacks.

A 13-year-old boy named Peter Freese, while attempting to climb upon a wagon standing at the intersection of Water street and Fifth avenue at 10:30 yesterday morning, accidentally fell under the wheels and had one of his legs quite badly injured. He was taken to his home, No. 555 Larrabee street, for treatment.

Col. Van Baumen, Dresden; Mr. Van Heister, Dusseldorf; Mr. Stepan, Frankenburg; Mr. Kastner, Twickhan, Saxony; Mr. Falk, Stettin; Mr. Sartert, Leipsic; Messrs. Holtz and Schoneman, Dantsic; Mr. Stoll, St. Petersburg, Russia, are the members of another party of tourists making the Sherman House their temporary home. R. E. Knox, of New York, is conducting the party.

Thomas Michaelson, a sailor employed on the schooner Magdalena lying in the river at the foot of Washington street, was severely injured at 5:30 last evening by being struck upon the head by a beam which fell from the top of a pile he was working at. He was taken to the Marine Hospital in an insensible condition, but whether the injury will prove fatal or not has not yet been ascertained.

Freddie Wheeland, a little 9-year-old residing with his parents at 298 Third avenue, was attacked while playing in front of his home, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by a mad dog that bit him severely in the face. The cur also bit several other dogs in the neighborhood, and was finally put out of misery by Officer Carroll with his little pop-gun. Dr. Chaffee cauterized the boy's wounds, and he is now considered out of danger.

Jacob Hellgemuth, a young German 23 years of age, employed in Louis Miller's brickyard, and residing at No. 68 Perry street, sat down Saturday evening upon the porch railing in the rear of No. 731 Clybourn avenue, and, falling to sleep, fell to the ground, a distance of 8 feet, and fractured the spine, from which he died at 3:30 yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Messrs. R. M. French and John G. Shortall, of the Art Committee of the Exposition, held a conference yesterday afternoon with Mr. J. F. Spread, representing the local artists, in relation to the latter making a liberal contribution of their works at the coming Inter-State Exposition. After an interchange of views the conference adjourned. There will be a full meeting of the artists and the Exposition Committee this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the office of the Academy of Design.

William Watson, occupant of a suite of rooms at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, appeared at the Central Station yesterday charged with the absurd and ridiculous crime of starving a 4-weeks-old child to death. The charges were fostered by a few citizens in the neighborhood and by a morning gazette which keeps a private graveyard. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest, and the jury, with Ben Bullwinkle at its head, found that the infant died of convulsions, from which it had been suffering ever since birth, thus spoiling what was considered another sensation.

The Secretary of the Citizens' Association yesterday presented to the Board of County Commissioners the petition of George Armour, Mark Skinner, C. M. Henderson, Murry Nelson, E. G. Mason, Jacob Rosenberg, R. T. Crane, Marshall Field, Henry W. King, Franklin MacVeagh, A. J. Galloway, R. P. Derickson, F. H. Winston, John B. Drake, Edward S. Isham, W. F. Coolbaugh, Edson Keith, E. C. Larned, N. K. Fairbank, and 13,026 others, asking the Commissioners to submit to the electors of Cook County the question of the abolition of township organization. The petition is neatly bound and inclosed in a box, and presents a very creditable appearance.

The property at Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph street, technically known as Lot 1 of Bowen Brothers' plat of Subdivision of Sub-Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, in re-subdivision of Lots 26 to 34, inclusive, in Block 10, Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, being 40 feet front on Randolph street by 168 feet to Benton place, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon by R. C. Wright, trustee, under a trust deed from James H., George S., and Chauncey T. Bowen. Only two bidders appeared, and the property was struck off to John Jeffries, Jr., and Robert Cartman for $41,000. These gentlemen are understood to be the parties for whom Mr. Wright was trustee. As showing the value of real estate in Chicago, it may be stated that the building alone cost over $50,000 to build.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday morning but little of importance was done. The following resolution was presented for discussion next Monday:

Resolved, That a crying sin of the present day is violation of the Sabbath, and that it is our imperative duty to urge, by teaching and example, upon our congregations to refrain from all unnecessary buying, marketing, traveling, visiting, and other forms of desecrating the Lord's day.

The resolution was adopted, and the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was appointed to open the discussion. The meeting thereafter adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Holden presented a petition from the Citizens' Association signed by 13,026 persons, asking that the question of abolishing township organization be submitted to the people at the next general election. Referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

A communication was read from the publishers of the *National Demokrat* protesting against the recent hasty adoption of a rival German paper as the official organ of the Board. Placed on file.

THE WARDEN REPLIES.

The following from the Warden of the County Hospital was read and referred:

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Cook County—Gentlemen: I notice in the daily papers of this city, during the past week, a series of articles reflecting quite severely upon the management of the hospital under my charge, emanating, I believe, from a very respectable lady named Mrs. Edgar. I have endeavored to find out whether the charges in said articles have any foundation in fact, with the view of applying a remedy. I find, however, upon investigation that I have nothing to remedy, and that the whole matter is purely sensational, gotten up for some purpose that I cannot surmise. You, perhaps, in your official capacity, could upon investigation arrive at a different conclusion, and it is my desire that the whole matter be sifted to the very bottom at as early a day as possible, and if there is guilt or neglect found on the part of myself or nurses, then let the punishment be adequate to the guilt. If, on the other hand, you find there is no foundation in fact for the charges made other than could be found by a spy or hypocritical friend, who, after gaining admittance to any well-regulated family, much less a public institution of this character, could betray all confidence, and could, without complaint or notification of the parties about to be assailed, have rushed into the public press with supposed grievances and facts distorted, with a malicious intention, under the guise of philanthropy, to gain a public notoriety which, under ordinary circumstances, based on facts, could never be attained, such hypocritical action should, in my opinion, at least be made known to the people of Chicago and Cook County.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, etc.,

H. McLaughlin, Warden.

A communication, signed by numerous architects, was read, commending the Amherst stone for the new Court-House. Referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the semi-annual report of the Sheriff, directing that the balance in his hands, $5,501.40, be turned over to the County Treasurer.

The Hospital Committee reported in favor of allowing bills aggregating $1,685.87.

The several county pay-rolls were reported on favorably, and the same were ordered paid.

The Committee on Education reported recommending the payment of bills for work on Students' Hall, amounting to $774.

On motion the Board adjourned until Thursday.

CUTTING DOWN.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The reduction of the expenses of the city has commenced in earnest, and there will be many a funeral among the employes of the municipalty. Yesterday the knell began to sound. The long talks about the reductions have finally resolved themselves into some plan of action.

The first move for a decrease in expenditures was made yesterday by the Board of Public Works, who were instructed by the Council to cut off 50 per cent of their annual disbursements. This they have nearly accomplished. They held a meeting yesterday, lasting nearly all day, and talked and mourned; for the task of cutting off men who have always been faithful and efficient was not an easy one, and was, withal, most disagreeable. They have decided to part with about fifty men, and many of these have been servants of the city long and satisfactorily. They have taken some men off who could not actually be spared; but the order was imperative and had to be obeyed. The chiefs of the various minor departments have all been consulted, and while they in the main see that the reductions are a necessity they are loath to make them. The force has been reduced to the lowest notch, and it is doubtful even with an increased number of working hours and a more diligent application to labor, if the work can be done. The experiment will be tried for awhile, and if it does not work there will have to be some extra provision made by some means. The reductions in salaries of all the employes who remain have been nearly uniform, but in some cases based upon the estimate of a man's actual value as a worker. In making the slaughter, the Commissioners have not left themselves unscathed. The total amount of retrenchment will figure pretty close to the requirements of the Council. The men discharged (or decided upon for discharge) are: Three Constables, at $98.33 a month each; 2 janitors, at $60 a month each; 1 policeman in lumber district, $75; 1 harbormaster, $75; 4 clerks in Special Assessment, $100 each a month; 1 draughtsman, $98.34; 1 Assistant Superintendent of Streets, $125 a month; 1 engineer and 1 rodman at West Side Pumping Works, who received respectively $150 and $75 per month; 1 engineer and 1 rodman in the Sewerage Department, who received the same wages; 1 clerk in bookkeeper's office (resigned); 3 water-rent collectors; 3 water-tax assessors, about 12 men at Fullerton avenue conduit, and 8 street foremen. There are at present 11 street foremen, but one in each division will be retained.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

has been looked over by its officials, and as far as is now known will be cut down by the discharge of 33 watchmen and 20 men from the apparatus force. The salaries of all will be cut about 15 per cent, which reductions will make the 25 per cent demanded. A discrimination will be made in favor of the Lieutenants, who will receive hereafter $5 per month more than any ordinary hand. Heretofore, though really officers, they have received only privates' pay.

SUPT. HICKEY

and his assistants have already considered the matter, but have come to no conclusion. They meet again this morning, to try to regulate the rate of reductions and to decide upon the names of the sixty men who will be removed. The dismissed of that number will leave a further reduction of 15 per cent necessary. This has not yet been conclusively fixed. The Police Committee thinks of grading the force, and by that means making the saving. Slow movements will be made in the discharge of men, so as to give those who have guilty consciences a chance to leave without a dismissal.

The Superintendent has at last realized the fact that the Detective Department was not entirely composed of good men, and he requested the resignation of Messrs. Simons, Flanigan, Dargan, Payne, Elliott, Hartung, and Scott (colored). Some were discharged for misconduct and bad propensities, while others were retired because the Chief was not satisfied with them, and exercised his own judgment in the matter. Mr. Hickey has for some time eyed the force askance. There were sixteen men in it, and they were selected from the regular patrol force of the main body of police. Whether the easier work or the greater temptation has demoralized them it would be hard to say, but the facts warrant the discharge or it would not have been made. The Chief has done it, not so much for reduction as for the benefit to the detective force, which has been frequently complained of. There will be no appointments made, at least not for the present.

The reductions in the Comptroller's office and in the Police Courts have been published in the reducing ordinance. The Board of Education and the Public Library Board are yet to be heard from. Taken altogether, it is expected to have all the reductions made in a few days, and the city working under the new regime.

A petition, or protest, against the reduction of salaries has been circulated among the policemen and firemen. Among the former it received 367 signatures, and the firemen to the number of 132 signed it. The document is drawn very mildly, and is a mere statement of grievances. It will be presented to the Council next Monday probably. Chief Fire Marshal Benner and all his aids talked till about midnight last night over the men who were to be dismissed from the force. The result of the consultation can only be learned by the bouncing which goes on during the next few days.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT THE MAYOR MEANT.

Yesterday afternoon a Tribune reporter in search of information called upon Mayor Heath to ascertain the causes which impelled the issuance of orders from police headquarters commanding the Adelphi and Coliseum to close their establishments Sundays. After the salutations which are the usual concomitants of the meeting of great men like the Emperors of Germany, Prussia, and Austria, the reporter inquired:

"Mr. Mayor, what is at the bottom of that order commanding the various places of amusement to close up on Sundays?"

"There seems to have been a mistake about it somewhere. A few days ago I received complaints from respectable citizens that on the West Side there were in full blast several disreputable shows, which were a stench in the nostrils of all decent people. It was complained that from the hallways of these places there issued a stream of filth, profanity, and obscenity that was perfectly frightful. I had a conversation on the subject with Supt. Hickey, who told me that the complaints were well-founded. He said that the shows in question were pitfalls for the young, inexperienced, and unwary, and productive of much immorality and riotous dissipation. The suggestion was then made that an order be issued closing them up on Sundays, and in my opinion they should be closed up altogether."

"Then it is not your intention to enforce the Puritan Sabbath?"

"No, sir; not at all. That question has been settled. It is not my policy to interfere with any place on any day of the week, so long as it is run in an orderly and respectable manner. The German theatres, as far as I know, are conducted in an exemplary manner, and I have no desire to harass them with the Sunday question. These low, disreputable shows, which are the headquarters of the vicious and criminal classes, and are the means of corrupting young men and boys, should not be allowed to run either on Sundays or week days."

"How is it that the Adelphi and Coliseum were notified to close up on Sunday?"

"I presume it must have grown out of the officiousness of some subordinate police officer. So far as I am concerned, I don't propose to interfere with any Sunday amusements so long as they are orderly and respectable. There is nothing to be derived from agitating the Sunday question. No matter what I may privately think about the propriety of running those places on Sunday, it is none of my business to interfere with them, so long as they are conducted in a manner to give no offense."

"Then that's all there is of it, Mr. Mayor?"

"Yes, sir; that's all," and the reporter bade His Honor good afternoon.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $1,625.

The Law Department will move some time this week into its newer and cleaner, but more out-of-the-way, quarters.

Building-Inspector Bailey will to-day demolish the old foundry corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, and the structures known as Nos. 724 and 726 State street.

The license receipts were larger yesterday than on any one day previous this year, about $8,000 being taken in. The Treasury now contains $100,000 taken in on licenses, and this sum has already been applied to make good some depleted fund.

Since the real-estate tax sales commence in about two weeks' the money has been flowing in rapidly to the County Treasurer, and the collections of delinquent taxes will be unusually large for some time. For all of which there are thanks in the minds of the city officials.

The popular loan was increased yesterday by $3,200, and more and larger amounts have been promised before the end of the week. There have so far been about $145,000 realized. With $75,000 more the Comptroller will be able to declare a pay-day. This, Mr. Farwell thinks, he can do in one week, and give the employes another month's salary all around. The total amount of revenue warrants issued thus far has been about $246,000, of which $100,000 have been given to contractors. The balance are private subscriptions.

Mayor Heath has frequently been pathetically implored to grant extentions of license to certain saloon-keepers, and to grant free license to others. Appeals of a touching nature have been made to him, but to no avail, for he considers that the oath of office which he has taken prohibits him from turning even in the least degree from the straight path of duty. He stoutly refuses to break his oath, and will not grant any one immunity from the laws of the city, and all applications for favors in that line will meet his refusal. The revenues of the city must be collected, he says, and no act of his shall take from the City Treasury any money that belongs there.

LICENSING MESSENGER BOYS.

Mayor Heath yesterday requested an opinion from City-Attorney Tuthill as to whether the messenger boys of the American District Telegraph Company should each have an individual license under the ordinance referring to "porters and runners," which was passed by the Council. Mr. Tuthill's reply contains the following:

I will state that the messengers of the American District Telegraph Company come under the operation of the ordinance; that is, that the Company which employ such messengers is required to take out a license, give bond, etc., and the messenger to comply with the provisions of the ordinance as to wearing badges, etc. I do not think that a license is necessary for each messenger employed by the Company.

THE POLICE.

Supt. Hickey issued the following order yesterday:

[General Order No. 38.]

Hereafter the Captains of the different precincts will be held personally responsible to the Superintendent of Police for the preservation of peace and good order, and the enforcement of the laws and ordinances, and the protection of life and property in their respective precincts, and the Captains will hold the Sergeants and roundsmen personally responsible to them for the enforcement of all police rules and regulations and the good order of things generally in the districts to which said Sergeants and roundsmen are assigned for duty. The Sergeants in command of the men on post duty at railroad depots, street crossings, tunnels, etc., will also be held responsible to the Superintendent of Police for the enforcement of good order and the protection of life and property of citizens at all points at which their men are stationed.

IMPROVING STATE STREET.

A number of gentlemen, among them Ald. Ballard and Rosenberg and Messrs. Tuttle, Condon, Bigelow, Sayrs and Snydacker, called upon the Board of Public Works yesterday to see if State street, from Jackson to Harmon court, could not be paved. The Board said that they were willing if the expenses were defrayed by private subscription. The visitors said that they would pay their share, and asked the city to lay an additional sewer on the east side of the street. The Board explained the financial situation, and said that the city would lay no sewers. They had been informed that the street-railway company was unwilling to pave its part of the street; but nevertheless the officials would be called on relative to the pavement, and the Board would report to the citizens Friday. It is not necessary to remark that the improvement has been loudly demanded, nor that it is much needed.

WARRANTS FOR TAXES.

Comptroller Farwell wrote the following letter, which he desires the citizens of Chicago to peruse and ponder over:

As there seems to exist a doubt in the minds of many citizens with regard to the convertibility into the taxes of 1876 of the new city revenue warrants recently authorized by the City Council, based upon the taxes of 1876, and of the position of the City Government in reference thereto, I desire to state that the Council on the 3d inst. passed an ordinance authorizing and requesting the several Town Collectors and the County Treasurer to receive said warrants with accrued interest in payment of the city taxes of 1876. Also, that the Council, on the 19th inst., passed an order directing the City Treasurer, upon presentation of any of said warrants, together with the tax-receipts for the year 1876, to pay said warrants to the amount of city taxes so paid, thus virtually making the same receivable for taxes.

The city officers believe that where the taxes for 1876 are ready for collection, such arrangements will be made as to insure the practical reception of said revenue warrants in payment thereof.

The ordinance referred to limits the amount of temporary loans to 75 per cent of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and it is so expressed upon the face of the warrant, and that the taxes apportioned to its payment will be held and applied thereto. I may add that it is the firm resolve of the Mayor, the Finance Committee, and myself to hold the expenditures of every department of the City Government within the limits above prescribed, and with the recent curtailment of expenses adopted by the Council, and a much smaller tax levy for 1876 than for several years past, I see no reason why there should by any doubt as to the safety of these warrants as an investment or as to their prompt payment at, or even before, maturity, as the holder can use them at any time after the tax warrant is in the hands of the Collector.

Since the above was written the Council has passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the city taxes collected by virtue of the tax levy of 1876, are hereby specifically pledged and set apart to the extent of the first million of dollars collected to pay the time revenue warrants of 1876, first issued to that amount, with interest."

J. A. Farwell,
City Comptroller.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

It now transpires that the Commissioners are not going to the Lake Superior stone quarries. Reason: They have not been invited.

There will be an important conference this afternoon between the county and city authorities on the building of a new Court-House and City-Hall.

The Hospital Committee will commence an investigation into the charges against the hospital management to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Hospital. Witnesses have been summoned.

Col. Voss, attorney for the man Heubner, who is in jail charged with the murder of his wife at Niles Centre recently, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus yesterday. The writ was granted by Judge Rogers, and the case will be heard to-morrow.

The Committee on Public Service, having in hand the matter of examining bids for furnishing the county supplies for the year, is supposed to be holding secret sessions at its convenience, but where no one knows. It naturally wants to make the award to McClery & Co., and will if it can. Its secret or night sessions may facilitate its desires.

An effort was made two weeks ago to elect a Warden for the Insane Asylum, but the matter was deferred at the instance of McCaffrey. The purpose of deferring so important a matter seems to be to retain Kimberly's old associate in the place, as it would be considerable trouble to educate a new man in the business of receiving goods from Periolat.

The unfortunates who have been convicted in the Criminal Court during the July term of various crimes will be sentenced to day. The petit jury was discharged yesterday, and no further juries will be impaneled until the September term. The Court will be nominally in session, however, every day to take bail and transact any other pressing business.

The Committee of Equalization was in session again yesterday. Numerous complaints were received, but none of any importance except to the parties complaining. The Committee will adjourn to-day at 4 o'clock, after which no further complaints will be heard. The Committee will be in session to-morrow, however, to determine what action it will take on the bank and other complaints.

An item was published in Sunday's Tribune to the effect that Col. Cleary had caused the drunken nurse, Aller, to be discharged from the Hospital. The item was published on the authority of Mr. Cleary, but now comes Warden McLaughlin and denies its truthfulness. He says that he is attending to his own business and has simply transferred Aller to another ward and put a man by the name of Forhan in his place. Here is "reform" for you.

The time for holding the "select weekly entertainment" at the Cook County Insane Asylum has been changed from Friday to Tuesday. For the entertainment this evening an attractive programme has been arranged, in which Profs. Zeuch, Fehl, and Pfaffe, and Misses O'Connor and Maggie and Theresa Cunningham will take part in a variety of musical selections. The entertainment will conclude with the comedy, "A Manager in Search of Talent," the parts to be taken by the employes of the institution.

In the Gleeson quo-warranto case, leave was given a week ago to file an information to cause Carver to show by what authority he held the office of South Town Clerk. The information was promptly filed, and a summons was issued returnable yesterday in the Criminal Court. The attorneys for both parties were in Court, but owing to the fact that Carver had not been legally served, nothing was done beyond the issuance of an alias summons returnable Saturday. Mr. Carver is outside the State, and has been for several days.

CRIMINAL.

Lindley Smith and John Bevin broke into the saloon of William Murtha, on South Clark street, last Saurday night, and were held in $500 bail yesterday.

William A. Wilson and Thomas Hutchinson are two young thieves who stole a $16 watch from Adolph Kurth, of No. 134 Clark street. They could not explain away the circumstances, and were held to the Criminal Court in $300 bail each.

Justice Summerfield yesterday sent to the House of Correction, Bridget Shanaha, drunk, sixty days; John Griffith, disorderly, ten days; Thomas Rodgers, vagrant, sixty days; John Smith, vagrant, sixty days; Annie Driscoll, thirty days for drunkenness.

Joseph McNally, who attempted to swindle several banks in this city by bogus checks, had his case continued until to-day in $1,000 bail. It suspected that he is only the tool of a well-practiced gang of swindlers, which has ramifications in every town throughout the Union.

Thomas Corrigan yesterday went to the County Jail in default of $500 bail, inflicted upon him by Justice Summerfield, before whom he was accused of stealing a pocketbook containing $150 from Mrs. H. D. Fulton, of No. 183 State street, while riding in a State street car several days ago.

North Side burglars are reported as having gotten away with $150 from the saloon of Peter Schumacher, on Clark, near Division street, and with $50 worth of property from Thomas Keefer's house on the corner of Division and State streets. Both jobs were done late Sunday night, and evidently both by the same gang.

There were fifty-two unlicensed saloon-keepers before Justice Scully yesterday, but all had their cases continued until to-day, by which time they intend to show good reasons why they are not licensed. Before Kaufmann there appeared thirty-nine more of the same sort, who were fined all the way from $2 to $50 each.

A saloon-keeper named J. Kleiforth, whose place of business is at No. 660 Archer avenue, was before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling cigars without a license. He had been notified repeatedly to procure the paper which would authorize him to deal in cigars, and in the Commissioner's office desired to avert prosecution by taking out a license; but Mr. Hoyne couldn't see it, and held him in $500 bail for trial.

Many bunko-ropers have returned to the city within the past few days, and the number is rapidly increasing. Something must be done to drive them from their old haunts, else the city will be again overrun with them, as it was six months ago. Yesterday Detectives Flanagan and Ryan brought in Hugh Higgins, one of the most expert and best-dressed of the lot. He had been in but a short time when he was released on bail, but was almost immediately rearrested by order of Justice Summerfield, who has an old execution against him.

Delia Wilson, the white spouse of a colored man, residing at No. 251 Van Buren street, was locked up in the Armory last evening upon the usual charge of drunk and disorderly. Early in the evening strange sounds were heard in the neighborhood of her cell, and the station-keeper suspecting her to be at some of her old tricks, found her suspended to the bars of the cell by the strings of her calico apron. She was cut down in time to save her life, and, owing to the exhaustion following her caprice, she remained quiet the rest of the night. This is the third time she has tried to commit suicide under similar circumstances.

A roan horse in a very bad condition, and a buggy in equally as bad a state, minus harness and buggy-seat, are awaiting ownership at police headquarters. Yesterday morning Jacob Feister, residing at the corner of Elston avenue and Snow street, reported to the Rawson-Street Station that such a rig was out on the prairie in the neighborhood of his residence. Officer Fertig was at once sent out to recover the property. A toll-gate keeper in the vicinity states that the rig passed through four or five times during the afternoon, and was driven by two young men who had every appearance of being thieves.

During the excitement of the Canal street fire Sunday evening, a gang of burglars plundered the clothing store, No. 72 West Randolph street, of about $400 worth of coats, vests, and pants. Officers Gleason, Ryan, Davis, and Maloney were apprised of the theft soon after its occurrence, and after a bit of shrewd detective work ascertained that the goods had been carried to Mary Palmer's house of ill-fame, but two doors west of the plundered store. Speedily arranging all the details of a siege, the officers pounced down upon the place and captured all the inmates, among them William Smith, Edward Marstone, and Nick J. Leonhartz, who were accused of the "cracking." A fourth member of the gang, giving the name of Lucas O'Brien, was discovered while making his escape through a neighboring alley. Nearly all the goods were recovered in the house, and in consequence the proprietress was locked up along with the burglars.

A man about 35 years of age went into a house on Sangamon street yesterday and stated to the ladies that he had just arrived from England with a lot of smuggled silks, which he intended to sell very cheap. He exhibited a number of samples, and, as the prices were unusually low, he received a large order. Before leaving he pulled a ring from his pocket, and stated it belonged to his girl, who had come over with him, but had left him. The ring, he said, was worth $10, but, as he was short, he would give it for $1. The servant girl jumped at the bargain, and bought the ring. When the head of the family came home in the evening, and the ring was shown him, he thought it was bogus, and, on showing it to a jeweler, his suspicions were confirmed. Of course the order for the silks has not yet been filled, and it may be some time before it will be. It will be well for families to be on their guard, as this fellow will undoubtedly try the same game on others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. H. M. Paynta conducts the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

The first annual picnic of the Knights of St. Patrick will be held at Sharpshooters' Park Saturday. There will be races, walking-matches, etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

The depositors of the Cook County Savings Bank will meet at the Scandinavian Workingmen's Hall, at the corner of Halsted street and Chicago avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The Young People's Temperance Union give another of their temperance entertainments this evening at 8 o'clock at their hall in Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The Germania Maennerchor give another of their charming concerts to-morrow evening at the Lincoln Park Pavilion. It will be even more attractive than the last, which was attended by nearly a thousand people.

The Executive Committee of the Central Republican Club will meet this evening at the headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, to receive reports from the Treasurer and Finance Committee. A full attendance is desired.

THE WINDSOR.

There may in the next Centennial be better hotels than the Windsor, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, New York, but it is doubtful. If a race with other wants be created, this thing might be; but all the senses are gratified now at the Windsor, and everything the appetite may crave, or the inner man need, is supplied at once. But as none will be alive in 1976, it is well to get the best we can now, and that may be had at the aristocratic Windsor.

A WORLD OF THANKS IS DUE

to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the Quillaya Saponaria, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its bark gives to the fragrant Sozodont much of its unrivaled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

THE COURTS.

Another Batch of Decisions by Judge Blodgett.

Interesting Reading for Lawyers and for Nobody Else.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Business.

Judge Blodgett delivered a number of decisions yesterday morning in various cases, some of them being of considerable interest in a legal point of view. In the case of Kirk Hawes, Assignee of the National Life-Insurance Company vs. O. L. Mann and his wife, a question was raised as to the proper execution of a mortgage by a married woman. It appeared that Mann subscribed for $20,000 of the capital stock of the National Life-Insurance Company, and gave his notes for the amount,—$10,000,—secured by a mortgage on his wife's property. She was unwilling to give it at first, but finally consented. The mortgage was then taken by Mann to a Notary Public, who was the brother of his wife, and who acknowledged it in due form, though Mrs. Mann never appeared before him. Suit was subsequently, in 1870, brought to foreclose the mortgage, and Mrs. Mann filed an answer alleging that the instrument had not been properly acknowledged by her.

In deciding the case, the Judge said the question as to whether the mortgage was properly executed arose under the provisions of the act of 1869, which provided

That any femme couverte being above the age of 18 years, joining with her husband in the execution of any deed, mortgage, conveyance, power of attorney, or other writing of or relating to the sale, conveyance, or other disposition of lands or other real estate as aforesaid, shall be bound and concluded by the same in respect of her right, title, claim, interest, or dower in such estate, as if she were sole and of full age as aforesaid; and the acknowledgment or proof of such deed, mortgage, conveyance, power of attorney, or other writing may be the same as if she were sole.

Prior to the enactment of that statute, a femme couverte could only convey her real estate by acknowledging the deed before an officer and submitting to an examination, and the Supreme Court had repeatedly decided that the act of 1861 did not relieve her from that disability, but that she must still appear and be examined before a Notary Public as to her willingness to convey. The present law, the Judge said, placed the wife on the same footing with her husband. If the instrument had been given, therefore, by Mann and his wife without acknowledgment, the signatures of both could be proven, and it would make it a valid instrument. It was not necessary that a married woman should acknowledge at all, any more than that a married man should, in order to make a deed valid. The same proof that would bind the husband would bind the wife. The statute was intended to give a married woman ample and complete control of her own property. She might acknowledge it as if she were a femme sole, and it could be proven against her as if she were such. The evidence showed she had delivered it to her husband, and that he had delivered it to the Company, and she must be bound thereby. A decree was therefore rendered in favor of the Company.

RIGHTS OF THE HOLDER OF A NOTE AFTER MATURITY.

A decision was also given in the case of Palmer C. Smith vs. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., and in the case of Smith vs. The Bank of Westborough, Mass. These cases were brought to restrain the collection by the defendants of two promissory notes of the amount of $39,250 each, one of which was held by Ayer & Co. and the other by the Westborough Bank under the following circumstances: In 1872, Job R. Renick held the title as naked trustee of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 39, 13. It was claimed by the complainants that it was held for the estate of Renick Huston, who died in 1864, leaving a will, Thomas T. Renick being the executor. J. R. Renick held the land in trust for T. T. Renick to the extent of certain outlays and expenses which had been incurred by him about the property to the amount of from $20,000 to $30,000. In July, 1872, T. T. Renick made a sale of the land to J. D. Harvey, and J. R. Renick executed a conveyance therefor. One-quarter of the purchase price was paid in cash, and for the remainder notes were given to J. T. Renick for $39,250 each, due in one, two, and three years, secured by trust-deed. In 1873, T. T. Renick died in Ohio, leaving a will in which he made B. F. Renick executor. Prior to his death he became a partner in a manufacturing business at Canton, O., and in the will he bequeathed the interest in the business to B. F. Renick for the benefit of himself and certain nephews and nieces, with a direction to continue the business and manage and control the same according to his discretion so long as he should think best.

Subsequently to the death of T. T. Renick, B. F. Renick purchased the interest of one of the partners in the business at the time of T. T. Renick's death, and the firm name was changed from Towner, Claassen & Co., to B. F. Renick & Co., the business in other respects being continued the same as before. A considerable indebtedness existed at the time of T. T. Renick's death against the firm of Towner, Claassen & Co., and B. F. Renick, in May, 1875, obtained a loan from Ayer & Co. of $39,250, giving the note of B. F. Renick & Co., therefor, secured by the note of Harvey for the same amount which was to become due July 14, 1874. In June, 1875, B. F. Renick made a loan of $30,000 from the First National Bank of Westborough, giving the note of B. F. Renick, secured by the note of Harvey for $29,250, falling due in July, 1875. Both these notes of Harvey had been in September, 1874, extended for a period of two years from the time when they respectively fell due.

The questions raised were, first, as to whether J. C. Ayer & Co. were chargeable with notice of the equities as in case of overdue paper, in respect to the note taken by them, they having taken it after its maturity. Second, as to the estate of T. T. Renick, whether B. F. Renick, as executor, had any right to dispose of the notes, and whether the transferring of them by him as such executor gave notice to Ayer & Co., and the bank, that he was doing it as executor. Third, whether B. F. Renick, as executor of T. T. Renick, had power, under the will, to put in additional assets into the business in which T. T. Renick was partner before his death.

The Judge held that as to the first point, Ayer & Co., having fully informed themselves that the makers of the note claimed no equities then against them, and stating that they expected to pay it when due, Ayer & Co. were not bound to inquire as to any further equities. As to the second point, the Judge said the executor had the same legal power over the notes to transfer them in the way he did that T. T. Renick would have had if he had lived. Lastly, as to the power of the executor, it was held that the powers under the will were ample, and that the executor had the right to use any assets that came into his hands which belonged to the estate in payment of the debts against him, or the firm debts, and in protection of the business. The bill was therefore dismissed.

The suit was begun originally in the Superior Court, Messrs. Bonney, Fay & Griggs being among the defendants. They, however, had nothing to do with the case, Mr. Fay only having been attorney for B. F. Renick, in advising the loans and hypothecation of the notes, and as the decision proves, being sustained in his advice. Messrs. Goudy, Chandler & Skinner appeared for the complainant, and Bonney, Fay & Griggs for the defendant.

A WATCH-PROTECTOR PATENT.

The case of the National Watch Company vs. Matson & Co., of this city, also decided by Judge Blodgett, was one in which the Assignee of the complainants had obtained a patent for a depending lip from the bridge-plate of a watch down through or at the edge of the opening in the top plate to the pillar plate for the purpose of covering the opening in the top plate and for excluding dust. The Springfield Watch Company, who were the real defendants, as Matson & Co. were selling their watches, had used a lip for the same purpose, reaching from the bridge-plate to the lower edge of the top plate, and Judge Blodgett held it was not an infringement of complainants' patent because the depending lip did not extend to the pillar plate.

DIVORCES.

George Lamontague filed his bill of complaint yesterday charging his wife Marie Caroline Zoe Lamontague (nee Thompson) with having deserted him about two years ago, and asking for a divorce.

Ann Butler also desires a divorce because her husband has been in the habit of pounding her, throwing lighted lamps at her, and kicking her out of the house, indicating to her mind that he is somewhat dissatisfied with her, and she is of the opinion that the world is wide enough for them both without quarreling.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Ahrens & Behrens, the bankrupt coal merchants, R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee.

The creditors of D. Howard Donovan held a meeting yesterday morning, and agreed to accept a composition of 17½ per cent offered by the bankrupt, which is to be payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, secured by notes guaranteed by George G. Merrick.

A dividend of 2½ per cent was declared yesterday in the matter of George W. Parker. This will be paid to all who have already received 25 per cent, and 27½ per cent will be paid to the creditors who have as yet had nothing from the estate.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Ames E. Simons began a suit by attachment against Eben F. Runyan, to recover $1,641.15.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Wilson commenced a suit in trespass against Charles Anderson, Fred Brown, and Fred Simmenson, placing his damages at $3,000.

Alexander E. Guild, Jr., began a suit for $2,000 against Charles Harms.

Agnes A. Metles brought suit against J. B. Hefner to recover $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Patrick Kennedy pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was given thirty days in the County Jail.

Thomas Ford was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Patrick McAuley and John Riley were tried for burglary and convicted. McAuley took three years and Riley one year in the Penitentiary.

Walter Redden was tried for larceny, found guilty, and under age.

Martin Davis was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Charles Jackson was tried for petit larceny and found guilty.

JUDGMENTS.

Circuit Court—Judge Booth—August Beck vs. J. F. and M. Foertsch, $105.—Ernst Ammon vs. Mary and Thomas Shannon, $247.33.—Samuel Furback vs. Charles Fuller, $154.62.

PASTIMES.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—The game between the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs to-day drew out about 3,000 spectators. Peters did not play, having gone on to St. Louis. The game was close and interesting, and, though marked by a number of bad errors on both sides, abounded in brilliant plays. It was tied at six runs on the ninth inning. The tenth and eleventh yielded no runs. In the twelfth inning Indianapolis tallied for one run and Chicago two, Chicago winning by a score of eight to seven. Barnes brought in Spalding from third in the last inning by one of his fair-foul hits, and Andrus, by a long hit to right field, which went into the crowd, sent Barnes home with the winning run. Total base hits—Indianapolis, 14; Chicago, 13. Errors—Chicago, 10; Indianapolis, 7. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Indianapolis, 10. Passed balls—White, 1. Two-base hits—Anson, 1; Riley, 1. Anson, Hines, Spalding, and Bielaski, of the Whites, played without errors, as did Smith, McSorley, Flint, Riley, and Julian, of the Indianapolis.

To the Western Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—The game of base-ball to-day between the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, was witnessed by over 2,000 persons, and was the closest contest of the season at this point. The game was called at 4 o'clock and closed, at the end of the twelfth inning, at 7 o'clock, by the following score: Indianapolis, 7; Chicago, 8.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	—7
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	—8

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Freeport, Ill., July 31.—The Red Stockings of Freeport defeated the Forest Citys of Rockford at this place to-day by a score of 14 to 12. Brownlee, pitcher, and Newman, first base, of the Reds, made a double play, as did also Welch, catcher, and Dunshee, third base, of the Forest Citys.

EASTERN GAMES ARRANGED.

The Athletic Club started from home yesterday for a tour through the East, and intended to play in Brooklyn with the Mutuals, but rain prevented the game. They expect to play the Hartfords to-day and to-morrow, and then go to Boston, where they will play Thursday and Saturday of this week and Monday of next. They will then go back to Hartford and play there Tuesday and Wednesday, and so back home, taking in a game with the Mutuals Thursday of next week. It seems as if this was a rather clumsily-arranged tour, but perhaps it is the best they can do down East.

HANDBALL.

A large proportion of the handball players of the city met at Ald. O'Brien's court last evening to exchange views about the tournament which will take place in this city shortly. No formal business was transacted, but it is expected that the classification, conditions, etc., will be settled at a meeting to be held at Carmody's alley Thursday evening next.

YACHTING.

Col. Shaw, United States Consul at Toronto, Ont., owner of the yacht Ina, yesterday telegraphed to Capt. Prindiville, of this city, owner of the Frolic, asking that the match between the boats named, which was to take place Aug. 19, be postponed. The request was granted and the first of the three trials will take place Saturday, Aug. 26.

SUICIDE.

Mokena, Ill., July 31.—Mrs. Emma Calwell committed suicide yesterday at about 10 o'clock, at her brother's, Mr. E. D. Gorham, near Hadley, about 5 miles from here. She was found in the orchard dead, with an empty vial by her side, which, it is supposed, contained the poison that caused her death. She was 51 years old, and was partially insane. She had been confined in an asylum near her house in Dutchess County, N. Y., for a short time, and has been here since the 1st of March for the benefit of her health, her husband accompanying her. An inquest was held last night, and the verdict was rendered that she came to her death by her own hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Little Rock, Ark., July 31.—The Hon. J. M. Loughborough, a gentleman prominent in the politics of Arkansas, committed suicide to-day at his residence, corner of Main and Ninth streets. His wife and daughter are in St. Louis, and, with the exception of a negro attendant, he was alone in the house. He was discovered about 1 o'clock, and the position of the body indicated that he had deliberately placed a double-barred gun to his heart and discharged it by the agency of an umbrella point. He had been suffering for several days from an attack of mania a potu. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole community.

Little Rock, Ark., July 31.—The Hon. J. M. Loughborough, State Senator from this district, was found dead in the hall of his house, by a servant, about 1 o'clock this evening, shot through the heart. He had been at his law-office during the morning to business as usual, and went home about 12 o'clock, apparently in the best health, though he had been quite unwell last night. The evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury showed that after reaching home he went up stairs to his bed-room, took his shotgun out of a wardrobe, went into the hall, and under a temporary aberration of mind, or by accident, shot himself through the heart. His family was away from home at St. Louis, and he was alone at the time. His body was discovered on the floor, lifeless, soon after the fatal shot, when his servant went up to his room to call him to dinner. The alarm was given, and immediately there was a rush of citizens to the residence of the deceased, so great that sentries were placed at the gate by the Sheriff to prevent their entrance. The most profound sensation prevails throughout the city, as Col. Loughborough was regarded as one of the leading men of the State, and leader of the State Senate. His loss is considered almost irreparable. For many years he had been connected with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway as Land-Commissioner, a position he recently vacated and commenced the practice of law in this city. He was the attorney of the Company at the time of his death. All classes of the community mourn his death.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Niles, Mich., July 29.—F. X. Bachman, a boot-and-shoe-dealer, was discovered early this morning hanging by the neck in his store, on Second street, dead. This was not wholly unlooked for, as twice before he has made unsuccessful attempts to take his life. His actions for a few weeks past have led people to think him crazy, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was, that he killed himself in a fit of insanity. He leaves a wife and family, consisting of eight children, in destitute circumstances.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, July 31.—Steamships Columbia, from New York; Moravian, from Montreal; and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

New York, July 31.—Arrived, steamers C. F. French, from Antwerp; City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

THE SILVER MINES.

San Francisco, July 31.—The Gold Hill *News* is authority for the statement that James R. Keene, prominent in the recent bear movement on the Bonanza stocks, last Wednesday and Thursday, in company with Superintendent Fair, carefully examined Consolidated Virginia and California mines; that when the tour was completed Keene confessed to Col. Fair that he was utterly, astonished. He owned he had been mistaken and said he now knew he had been deceived by reports made to him by persons who either willfully misrepresented things, or who had never visited the mines. He was free to express his entire belief in the marvelous richness of the Bonanza. Keene has returned to this city, but has yet made no public statement concerning his trip.

MARRIAGES.

HENDRIX—RYDER—At Morris, Ill., July 26, by the Rev. H. A. Heath, Mr. Sidney G. Hendrix and Mrs. Cornelia J. Ryder, both of Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

BAKER—On the 31st ult., of scarlet fever, Nellie Lee, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 14 days, only child of A. L. and Nellie W. Baker.

Funeral from the residence, 16 Union Park place, Wednesday at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

☞ Leavenworth, Kan., papers please copy.

WHIPPLE—At Oak Park, Sunday, July 30, James T. Whipple, aged 46 years.

Funeral services from the residence Tuesday at 12:30 p. m. Train for Oak Park leaves Wells-st. depot at noon.

KELLEY—Monday, July 31, Amanda, infant daughter of Patrick and Mary Kelley.

Funeral from their residence, 63 Waller-st., Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 10 a. m.

O'BRIAN—July 30, at 302 South Desplaines-st., Morgan O'Brian, son of William O'Brian, aged 28 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

Funeral Tuesday by carriages to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

OWENS—On the 30th ult., at her late residence, 391 Desplaines-st., Mrs. Margaret Owens, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral services to-day at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner Washington and Peoria-sts., at 1 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SMITH—July 31, at the residence of William S. Brown, 383 West Washington-st., George Smith, aged 66.

Remains taken to Sparta, Wis., for interment.

☞ Buffalo and Rochester papers please copy.

GRISWOLD—Monday, July 31, Cora, daughter of George E. and Hattie Griswold, aged 1 year.

Funeral at 571 West Congress-st. at 1 p. m. to-day. Friends are invited.

MORRELL—On the 31st ult., of scarlet fever, Edith Virginia, daughter of F. A. and E. C. Morrell, aged 4 years, 5 months, 10 days.

Funeral from residence, 722 West Lake-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CENTRAL CLUB.

There will be a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club at Republican headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets, this evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of receiving reports from the Treasurer and Finance Committee, and to transact other very important business. Every member will please attend. WILLIAM ALDRICH, President.

THIRD WARD.

The young men who propose to form Company A "Minute Men" under the auspices of the Third Ward Republican Club are requested to meet this evening at 8 p. m. at the club-room, 960 Wabash avenue, for final organization and the election of company officers. The uniforms are ready for distribution, Messrs. George Armour and Henry Sayrs having donated them to the "Minute Men." All young men who desire to join such an organization are invited to be present.

P. V. FITZPATRICK,
Member of the Committee on Organization.

THIRD WARD.

Republicans of the Third Ward rally at the corner of State and Twenty-fifth streets, James Wright's building, Wednesday evening, and help to fill the ranks of another Hayes and Wheeler company. Speakers have promised to attend.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club will hold a regular meeting this evening at headquarters, corner Twenty-sixth and Butler streets. Action towards organizing a company of Hayes and Wheeler Guards and a ward Glee Club for the campaign will be taken.

NINTH WARD.

There will be a regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club at Globe Hall, Desplaines street, near Madison, this evening at 8 o'clock.

TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Republican voters of the Tenth Ward held at No. 264 West Lake street to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming a Hayes and Wheeler Club. All parties interested are invited to be present.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison and Luther Laflin Mills, Esq., will address the Fourth District Twelfth Ward Republican Club this evening at their club-room, corner Western avenue and Polk street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Minute Men, corner of Hoyne and Fulton streets, Wednesday at 7 p. m.

MEDICAL.

SMITH'S
Green Mountain Renovator

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, White Swellings, Heart Disease, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Recommended by eminent Physicians. See circulars. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale Western Agents, H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. With patients from a distance we will contract to pay all traveling and other expenses if we fail to effect a radical cure. No charge for consultation or examination. DRS. MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

523 North Dearborn-st., near cor. Schiller.

On Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, elegant Household Furniture—Plush Parlor Set made in Paris, cost $250; Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureau, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Centre Tables, Drop Lights, elegant Library Desk, Draperies, French Clock, English Brussels Carpets, Bedding, China and Glassware, a fine Range, Nickel Silver Gas Fixtures. All the furniture was made to order. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 9 1-2 a.m.

Some early shipments of very desirable lines of Fall Goods will be offered, to which we call buyers' attention. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

68 & 70 Wabash-av.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
SALES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, Wednesday, Aug. 2.
FURNITURE AND CROCKERY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

POSTPONEMENT.

We shall hold no sale of Dry Goods on Tuesday, Aug. 1. Our next Regular Sale will be on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

KNABE PIANO, PARLOR SUITS, CARPETS, &c.

At Residence 840 WEST MONROE-ST., Tuesday Morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, the entire outfit for housekeeping, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, &c.
Also, one splendid Knabe Piano.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 4, at 9½ o'clock,
REGULAR WEEKLY
AUCTION SALE
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
And General Household Goods.

A full line new and used CARPETS, Office and Library Desks, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Bureaus, PIANO, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Buyers always the largest stocks at our rooms.
ELISON, POMEROY & Co.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

1,000 Lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction Tuesday Morning, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock. Great Bargains.

ALSO,
2,500 PAIRS SAMPLE SHOES,
To be sold without reserve.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.